PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 52,886—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS

HENNESSY'S THREE STAR BRANDY.

Insist upon having it.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1903.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. L. INDIA | 7911 | F. W. Vibert | 13th June |
| *ARABIA | 7903 | T. Leigh | 20th " |
| M. L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 27th " |
| *PERSIA | 7951 | W. A. Wheler | 4th July |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | T. Leigh | 11th " |
| *CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 18th " |
| M. L. PERSIA | 7951 | W. A. Wheler | 25th " |
| *PENINSULAR | 5284 | A. G. Cubitt | 1st Aug |
| M. L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H Gordon | 8th " |
| *ORIENTAL | 5281 | F. N. Tillard | 15th " |
| M. L. MASSILIA | 5011 | G. W. Cockman. | 22nd " |
| *PENINSULAR | 5284 | A. G. Cubitt | 29th " |
| M. L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 5th Sept. |
| *ORIENTAL | 5284 | F. N. Tillard | 12th " |
| M. L. ARABIA | 7903 | T. Leigh | 19th " |
| *PENINSULAR | 5284 | A. G. Cubitt | 26th " |

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

**HEAVY BAGGAGE** must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

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### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | P. Ivellich | 4,119 | 1st Oct., 1903, |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600, | Rs. 325, | Rs. 150. |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * † CHINA | F. Mosca | 5,400 | 19th June 1903 |
| TIROL | G. Gilhuber | 2,771 | 18th July 1903 |
| * † VINDOBONA | B. Cobol | 4,351 | 29th July 1903 |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150, |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | T. Rassevich | 4,409 | 23rd June, 1903. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. SOMALI | 2,655 | Birch | 10th June. |
| S. S. REICHSTAG | 2,085 | Oswald | 25th June. |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

21, Medow Street, Bombay, 13th May, 1903.

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7, HORNBY ROAD.

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OR TERMS APPLY TO

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kuweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "SHIRALA," 5,238 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 16th June.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th June, 1903.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

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Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

| Steamers. | Captains. | Sailing about. |
|---|---|---|
| NUBIA | T. G. Knox | 12th June. |
| KALIBIA | H. Tait | 18th June. |
| ASIA | J. W. Shanklin | 30th June. |
| ARABIA | George Read | 12th July. |
| OLYMPIA | C. F. Osborne, R. N. R. | 31st July. |
| AUSTRALIA | Andrew Tait | 21st Aug. |
| BRITANNIA | A. C. Turner, R. N. R. | 3rd Sept. |
| KALIBIA | H. Tait | 30th Sept. |
| MASSILIA | J. Thompson | 7th Oct. |
| PERSIA | G. Mitchell | 30th Oct. |
| CIRCASSIA | A. Haig | 8th Nov. |

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," Captain F. L. Pyne, 3,851 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 11th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Nowsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 8th June, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,259 | Guigues | 2nd July 1903. |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Dupuy Fromy | 30th July 1903. |
| TONKIN | 6,363 | Schmitz | 27th Aug. 1903. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1903,

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch | 25 |
| II. | Do. do. do. Superior quality | 35 |
| III. | Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch | 55 |
| IV. | Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder | 65 |
| V. | Do. do. do. Superior quality | 90 |
| VI. | Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch | 65 |
| VII. | Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting | 100 |
| VIII. | Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting | 185 |
| IX. | Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch | 65 |
| X. | Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. | 175 |
| XI. | Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement | 185 |
| XII. | Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder | 210 |
| XIII. | Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting | 550 |
| XIV. | Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case | 1,050 |

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HUNTSMAN'S MOTTO—MEET AND DRINK ("J. R. D.")

### ROBERTSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY.

J. R. D. is the SCOTCH WHISKY preferred by all Connoisseurs.

To be had of

ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

BARS, RESTAURANTS

AND

HOTELS.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

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SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

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DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS, SPECIALISTS IN

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FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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CHOCOLATES, &c.,

MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

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THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

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A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

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N. B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application free from the "Bombay Gazette" office.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA" from HONGKONG and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the evening of 5th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at Victoria Dock, Shed No. 4.

All claims for damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Rubattino Company.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in K. Shed, PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, short delivery, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 2nd June, 1903.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF 60 TONS OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAK-WOOD CARRIAGE AND WAGON ROOF BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1903, for the supply of the above Boards.

2. Tender form of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of teak required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees five hundred should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th June, 1903.

### KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

### KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
### HENRY S. KING & CO.

### PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.
EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use DR. SPOONER HART'S
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Rs. 1, per 10 lb. Bag.
BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
DR. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1875.

Intend forming their business into a Company, Limited, 8 per cent. on paid up Shares guaranteed.

Apply for Prospectus, The SECRETARY to the Proposed MAX MINCK & Co., Ld., Lahore.

Lahore, 15th March, 1903.

FOR SALE.—A VANILLA ESTATE, consisting of about 5,000 Vanilla Vines, may easily be extended to 20,000. Ample supply of water. Vines flowering freely and maturing large pods. Maiden Crop just picked. Also the following products grown on the Estate: Coffee, Black Pepper, Oranges, Plantains, Sugarcane, Rice, Arecanut Palms, Sagopalms, fruit trees, etc.

Total area about 87 acres. Apply for particulars to

"VANILLA",
Care of MANAGER of this Paper.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, as MANAGER of a large property, for a gentleman who studied Agriculture in Germany, and had 13 years' experience in an Estate in India. Also considerable experience in treatment of Horses, Cattle, etc. Would also take up Management of a Dairy Farm or Horse or Mule Breeding Establishment or large Stud. Excellent References.

Offers to be addressed to

"AGRICULTURIST",
Care of MANAGER of this Paper.

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### STANDARD POLICIES
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ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £27,000,000

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CHANNEL SET of four Wheel..... " 10- per set.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

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| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 3 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum ..... | Rs. 48 | Per Annum ..... | Rs. 55 |
| Half-yearly ..... | " 25 | Half-yearly ..... | " 29 |
| Quarterly ..... | " 13 | Quarterly ..... | " 15 |
| Monthly ..... | " 5 | Monthly ..... | " 6 |

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum ..... | Rs. 52 | Per Annum ..... | Rs. 62 |
| Half-yearly ..... | " 29 | Half-yearly ..... | " 32 |
| Quarterly ..... | " 16 | Quarterly ..... | " 18 |
| Monthly ..... | " 6 | Monthly ..... | " 7-8 |

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 1.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—
Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion ..... | Rs. 1 |
| Second do. ..... | " 2-8 |
| Third do. ..... | " 2-8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... | As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 3 lines. |

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines ..... | Re. 1 |
| Each succeeding line ..... | " 0-6 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENC

## BANKS.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 6 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum,
3 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

**BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.**

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | Per cent. Per Annum |
|---|---|
| For 3 Months | 4 |
| " 6 Months | 4½ " |
| " 12 Months | 5 " |
| " 2 Years | 5½ " |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debentures Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent,

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:

GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 160,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 5,500,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY, | HANKOW, | PENANG, |
| BANGKOK, | HIOGO, | RANGOON, |
| BATAVIA, | ILOILO, | SAIGON, |
| BOMBAY, | LYONS, | SAN FRANCISCO, |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA, | SINGAPORE, |
| COLOMBO, | NAGASAKI, | SOURABAYA, |
| FOOCHOW, | NEW YORK, | TIENTSIN, |
| HAMBURG, | PEKING, | YOKOHAMA |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

## INSURANCES.

THE

# ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO

CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT

SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 6.

CONSOLS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 91 5/8 | = | unchanged |
| 2 per cent. Reduced | 88 1/4 | = | do |
| 2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan | 87 1/2 | = | do |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | 85 7/8 | = | plus 1 16 |

SILVER—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spot in London | 24 3/8 | = | plus 1-16 |
| 2 months hence | 24 3/16 | = | do 1-16 |
| Spot in New York | 53 | = | do 1-8 |

EXCHANGES—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paris cheques | 25'17 1-2 | = | unchanged |
| Berlin | 20'44 3/4 | = | — 1/4 |
| New York Demand | 4'88 | = | unchanged |

DISCOUNTS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 3 1-2 pr ct | = | unchanged |
| 3 months sight Bank Bills | 3 pr ct | = | — 1-8 |
| 6 " " " | 3 pr ct | = | — 1-8 |
| 3 months sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 1/4 pr ct | = | — 1-4 |
| 6 months sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 1/2 pr ct | = | — 1-8 |

INTEREST—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day to-day loans | 2 1/4 pr ct | = | — 1-2 |
| 7 day market loans | 2 1/2 pr ct | = | — 1-4 |

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 35 1-2 June-July Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 June-July Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Brown 33 June-July Sellers. Tone firmer.

Market closed for the Holidays.

In New York.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | 1,000 bales. |
| Do. last year | 3,300 " |
| Exports to Great Britain | 6,000 " |
| Do. do. Continent | nil " |
| Mid-Uplands | 11·55 unchanged |
| Futures, month of July | 11·23 — 6 |
| Do. do. December | 9·40 plus 5 |

In New Orleans—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 11 13/16 unchanged |
| Futures, month of Sept | 10·36 + 7 |
| Do. do. December | 9·26 + 4 |
| Tone at close | steady. |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 6th June, 1903:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 5,579 bales. |
| Wheat | 26,055 cwts, |
| Linseed | 15,825 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 18,998 " |
| Gingellyseed | 3,273 " |
| Poppyseed | 3,032 " |
| Groundnuts | 12 " |
| Castorseed | 10,3·3 " |
| Rice | 3,413 " |
| Myrabolams | 1,421 " |
| Cottonseed | 4,112 " |

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 8.

EXCHANGE—Tone very steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s 4d |
| Bank Demand | 1s. 4d. |
| Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. | 1s. 4 3-16d. |
| Do 6 do do | 1s 4 5-16d. |
| French Francs 3 do do | 170 |
| Marks 3 do do | 138 1-4 138 |
| Hongkong 30 Days' Sight | 123 |
| Shanghai 30 do do | 171 1-2 |
| Japan 30 do do | 152 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 99-1 |
| 1st Settlement | 99 1 |

Money Market—Tone easier.

BANK RATE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 21st May | 3 | 1-2 per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. 4th June | 7 | do, |
| Bank of Bengal do. 16th May | 6 | do, |
| Bank of Madras do. 21st April | 7 | do, |

SEEDS.

| | Rs | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone uncharegd. | | | |
| Ready | 7 | | 6 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone steady. | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore Ready | 5 | 9 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| Yellow Guzerat Ready | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone steady. | | | |
| Ready | 8 | | 0 |
| Castorseed.—Tone, | | | |
| Ready | 21 | 0 | 0 |

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Soft Red Ahmedabad | Rs. | 28 4 |
| Club No. 1 | " | 29 0 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone | firm. |
| Estimated sales | 9,000 |
| Imports | 14,000 |

| June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6.19 | 6·15 | 6·01 | 5·58 |
| +4 | +4 | +4 | +4 |
| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb-Mar. |
| 5·28 | 5·18 | 5·15 | 5·14 | 5·14 |
| +4 | +4 | +4 | +4 | +4 |

COTTON.—The local Markets to is steady with a fair business doing for Export. Mills are buying quietly. New Crop "Sutta" rates are Re. 1 higher.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

| | Growths | Fine | F.-G. | Good | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms) | | 180 | 168 | 161 | 25th June, |
| Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms) | | 188 | 178 | ... | do |
| Sind-Punjab (M. G.) | | 187 | 177 | ... | do |
| Belatt M. G | | 200 | 188 | ... | do |
| Khandesh M. G. | | ... | 181 | 173 | do |
| Akola | M. G. | 201 | 198 | ... | do |
| Khamgaum | do | | | | |
| Karanja | do | | | | |
| Damangaum Poolgaum | M.G. | 208 | 198 | ... | do |
| Nagpur | M. G. | 208 | 198 | ... | do |
| Broach | do | 251 | 241 | ... | do |
| Bhowngger | do | 224 | 216 | 209 | do |
| Do | H. G. | 220 | 212 | 202 | do |
| S.-O. Dharwar | | ... | ... | 229 | do |
| Westerns | | ... | ... | 211 | do |

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 6th June, as compared with the statement of the 30th May:—

| LIABILITIES. | May 30. Rs. | June 6. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 79,00,000 | 79,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 51,66,410 | 50,91,165 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 61,83,228 | 31,18,258 |
| Other Deposits | 4,79,20,823 | 5,14,03,778 |
| Post Bills | 22,083 | 22,958 |
| Sundries | 20,13,786 | 2,91,307 |
| Rs. | 7,92,07,282 | 7,96,27,493 |

| ASSETS. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 78,00,963 | 83,66,117 |
| Other authorised Securities | 5,27,087 | 5,13,024 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 96,54,171 | 96,05,818 |
| Do. do. do. | 1,64,29,498 | 1,53,85,521 |
| Bill discounted and purchased | 2,73,75,217 | 2,67,95,000 |
| Dead Stock | 4,05,333 | 4,05,333 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 3,414 | 3,493 |
| Balances with other Banks | 1,53,5 6 | 3,79 884 |
| Sundries | 3,81,870 | 4,11,894 |
| Cash | 1,61,97,563 | 1,77,61,976 |
| Rs. | 7,92,07,282 | 7,96,27,493 |

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JUNE 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 91 5-8ex |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 98 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 107 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers | 85 7-8 |
| Bar Silver | 24 3-8 |

### TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JUNE 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey. Perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanno, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St Vincent Granada interrupted.
Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.
Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.
Cable Assab Massoual interrupted.

THE demand for snake poison by medical men in Australia has created the new profession of snake-catching and the collection of their venom. It is a very profitable profession, snake venom being quoted in Sydney at £5,760 per pound troy, or £1 per grain. What exactly the venom is required for is not known.


COUGHS RELIEVED IN—

Balsam of Aniseed is a safe and NTLY—Powells. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis. The Cure for all Lung Troubles. For the past 79 years, Hoarse and the popular remedy always giving immediate Relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade Mark "Lion, Nest and Mouse" on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GORDON-MACPHERSON—SMITH—June 3, at Khargpore House, by the Rev W H Carlesse, Chaplain of Jamalpore, E I Railway, P Gordon-Macpherson, of Agapore Factory, Tirhoot, Bengal, to Beryl Florence, the only surviving daughter of W H Smith, Sub-Manager, Khargpore Estate (Raj Darbungha), District Monahyr. (No cards).

DEATH.

TIMMS—June 3, at Etawah, from meningitis following on enteric fever, Ernest W Timms, I C S, aged 25 years.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 11-30m, 11-38a. Low water, 4-30 p. m., 5-17a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, Board meeting, Alber Buildings, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s. s. Mazagon, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 p.m. to-morrow, the 10th instant.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band of the 17th Bombay Infantry will be unable to play at W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant to-morrow (Wednesday) night.

THE DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at this dispensary during the month of May was 467, of which there were 54 males, 196 females, and 237 children.

THE HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations during the month of May 1903:—Mr H. Pack, Rs. 25 Anonymous, Rs. 5; Bhindi Bazar cloth merchants, 1,100 mangoes and sweets; and Messrs Shah Kharma Ashwal, Shah Hansraj Mooljee, Shah Takersbi Moolji, and Sheth Dayaram Jagjivan sweets.

A MAHOMEDAN PETITION.—On behalf of the Mahomedan of Gujerat a petition has been forwarded to the Government of Bombay in which they are totally unable to secure representation on the Legislative Council although their community numbers between 40 per cent and 70 per cent of the population. The petition states that so far Government has nominated members from rich communities only, and that although Sunnis outnumber the Shiahs by 10 per cent they are not fortunate enough to secure a voice in the Legislative Council.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and Officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mellandaine, Bandmaster commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture | Masaniello | Auber. |
| March | The Turkish Patrol | Michaelis. |
| Selection | Rigoletto | Verdi. |
| Chorus | Il Bivacco, L' Assedio di Leida | Petrella. |
| Valse | Espana | Waldteufel. |
| Galop | Tris | Faust. |

GOD SAVE THE KING.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Bhana Makan, a private victoria driver with rash and negligent driving on a public road. It appeared from the evidence that on the 7th instant the accused was driving very rashly along the Kalbadevi Road, and in consequence collided with a tram-car coming in the opposite direction. Two inspectors of the tramway company, namely Gopal Balsji and Janardan Chimnaji, were knocked down from the foot-board of the car and were severely injured. Mr. Power said that Janardhan was very seriously injured and was unable to be present in the Court. The conductor of the tram car too had received some injuries. The accused stated in his defence that he was on the proper side of the road and on seeing the tram approaching, his horse got frightened and bolted. The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 15 were ordered to be paid to Janardhan and Rs. 5 to Gopal as compensation.

ELECTION BY THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.—The election by the Bombay University Senate of a Fellow of the University to be recommended to Government for nomination as an additional member of the Legislative Council will take place on Monday, the 15th instant. The following are the names of the candidates duly nominated:—Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Advocate, High Court, nominated by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker and the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee; by Principal Macmillan and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe; by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta and the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; by Sir Harkissondas Narottamdas and Mr. Shamrao Vithal; by Mr. C. M. Cursetjee and Dr. M. R. Colah; by Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama and the Hon. Mr. Diksit; by Principal Sharp and the Rev. R. Scott; by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. R. M. Branson; and by Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, C. I. E., and Mr. Mirza Husain Khan.—The second candidate, Dr. Temuljee Bhikajee Nariman, is nominated by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes; by Mr. R. M. Patel and Mr. Cowasjee Bejonjee Sethna; and by Lieutenant-Col. Collis and Lieut.-Col. Baker.—The third candidate, Mr. Kallabhoy Lallubhoy, is nominated by Mr. M. H. Starling and Mr. K. C. Bodarkar.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr Kaikhusru Phirozshaw Engineer, a student, charged Abdul Majid and Parson Marhabling, police constables, B. Band C. I. Railway police, with using criminal force and wrongful confinement. The facts of the case have been reported. The Magistrate remarked that from the evidence before him he had not the slightest doubt that the accused did commit the offences they had been charged with. The complainant and the witness Sorabjee were peaceful and law abiding citizens, and there was absolutely no reason for the accused to have taken them from Charni Road to Grand Road though they offered to give their names and address. The conduct of the accused was very arbitrary and high handed. He convicted them and sentenced the first accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, in default of paying the fine, to undergo a further term of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, in default, to undergo 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 30 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

### THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, yesterday give the following results:—

| Wards, | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri | 5 | 8 | 17 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 13 | 7 | 18 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 5 | 4 | 25 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 8 | 10 | 17 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 8 | 7 | 19 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 5 | 13 |
| Total | 46 | 46 | 120 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 231,785 | 113,675 | |
| Same date last year | 15 | 17 | 91 |


BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whiten and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.


## THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

### CORONER'S INQUIRY.

CONDITION OF THE BEAMS.

EVIDENCE OF THE CARPENTER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner for Bombay, resumed the adjourned inquiry regarding the deaths of Corporal Thomas Russell; Jacob Jacobsen, a Norwegian seaman; Ruttonjee Pestonjee Ichhaporia, a Parsee, and Mahomed Oomer, a Mahomedan hawker, all of whom were killed by the collapse of a portion of the Sittaram Buildings near the Crawford Markets, on the night of Sunday, the 31st May. Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendents Saunderson and Sloane, appeared to watch the inquiry on behalf of Government; Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared to watch on behalf of the Municipality; and Mr. Mocs, of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, appeared to watch on behalf of Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the buildings. Lieutenant L. V. Roche, R. A., was present on behalf of the deceased Corporal Thomas Russell. Mr. Cardale of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of the City Improvement Trust. Mr. R. D. Lamtark, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Ebrahim Ahmedi Engineer to the Trust, were also present.

At the outset the Coroner informed Mr. Nicholson of the procedure followed in such an inquiry. He said in such case Police Superintendents generally led the evidence.

Mr. Nicholson said he had no objection to lead such evidence as might be placed before him but he wished to be free from restrictions which would bind a Public Prosecutor in putting questions to witnesses in examination-in-chief.

The Coroner said all questions relevant to the purposes of the inquiry would be allowed to be put to witnesses.

Mr. Nicholson inquired if the jury had seen the beams and other timber work of the buildings.

The Coroner said the jury had been to the scene and inspected the timber, but he did not know if they had seen the beams. However they would have an opportunity to see the beams which were kept in the compound of the Police Court.

INSPECTOR HAMILTON'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Charles Fitzwilliam Hamilton, of the Bombay Police Force, examined by Mr Nicholson, said he was in charge of the Esplanade Station, A Division, and lived over the Esplanade Police Court. About 9-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 31st May last, he was in his office in the Police Court, when he heard a loud noise like thunder, appearing to come from the direction of Bori Bunder. He at once went there and saw the people running towards the Crawford Market. He proceeded thither and saw that the upper floors of the southern portion of the Sittaram Buildings had collapsed. The ground floor of that portion was occupied by the Windsor Bar. After he got there a small portion of the wall fell from the south-east front. It was a piece of Porbunder stone. He was then looking on from the road. It fell on to the broken part of the south external wall of the Windsor Bar and fell partly inside and partly outside. The photograph (produced) represented the appearance of the building as he then saw it after the piece of wall had fallen. The witness pointed out and marked in the photograph with ink that portion from which the piece fell in his presence. Before it fell the piece was leaning westward towards the School of Art. A portion of the stone hit him on the back. Afterwards while he was getting the crowd out of the way another piece hit him on his head and he had to go to hospital. He was about an hour there before he went to the hospital. It was about 11-30 p.m. then. He was treated in the hospital and left off to go home. He returned to the scene about half past 4 o'clock in the morning, when he found men working at the debris under the superintendence of the Chief of the Fire Brigade. Several police officers were also there. He was then informed that three dead bodies had been extricated and removed to the Morgue, while two injured persons had been removed to hospital. (None of these injured persons are at present in danger.) The witness remained at the scene practically the whole day. At 7-30 a.m. another body was removed from the debris in the presence of the witness. It was the body of Corporal Russell. The witness superintended the removal of the beams from the debris. There were pieces of three beams, the opposite direction being unbroken. He believed he had got out all the pieces so as to be able to fit them together. These beams were taken over by him in the presence of a punch, and they had remained in his charge ever since in the compound of the Esplanade Police Court.

INSPECTION OF THE BEAMS.

At this stage the Coroner and the jury and the professional gentlemen went into the compound and inspected the beams and other wood-work.

On their return, the Coroner marked the beams as exhibits as follows;—The beam on the first floor as exhibit "B," the beam on the second floor as exhibit "C", and the beam on the third floor as exhibit "D."

The witness, continuing, said when he got to the building he found that most part of the debris had fallen inwards except a very small portion which had fallen outwards. He had taken charge of all the wood-work—joists, beams, and floorings.

THE HEAD CARPENTER.

Chuckoo Kutchra, a Hindoo carpenter, examined by Mr. Nicholson said: I was in the employ of Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, and worked at the building at the corner of Paltan and Hornby Roads. I was working at that portion of the building, which recently collapsed. I was employed as head of the carpenters who worked under me in that portion of the building which collapsed. I also supplied carpenters, but the mistry used to give us orders and we used to work.

Mr Nicholson: Who supplied the timber?

The witness: The mistry.

Whose mistry?—Mr. Sittaram's mistry.

Did Sittaram come there?—Sometimes he used to come there.

Who placed the beams in the floors of that portion which collapsed? Were they placed under your supervision?—We put the beams as we were directed by the mistry.

But they were placed under your supervision?—Yes.

Who told you to put which beam on which floor?—The mistry.

Who was the mistry?—Judah Shalom, an Israel.

Before the wood was put up did Sittaram see it?—How can we know that. He did not come to see each and every wood.

Did you place any of the beams before they were put up?—One of the beams was placed before it was put up.

And one of the beams was filled in before it was put in position?

As the witness did not seem to understand the question, the pieces of the three beams were brought to him and several hollows and patches were pointed out to him, and he was examined by Mr. Nicholson at great length on the defects in those beams.

Mr. Nicholson (Pointing to exhibit C): There was a hollow in that beam and it was filled up.

The witness: There was unevenness in the wood and we patched up by nailing in a piece of wood.

Was the wood cracked?—I did not see it cracked. None of the cracks in the beam came to my sight.

Mr. Nicholson (Pointing to a hollow underneath the patch): What was here?

The witness: There was wood of the beam itself. Now I see the patch does not fill up the whole space; there is a hollow still underneath the patch.

When you put up that patch did the hollow extend further underneath?—No, I did not then notice that the hollow under the patch extended further on.

Did you nail the patch yourself or somebody else did it?—One of my men nailed it under my supervision.

Who shaped the piece?—One of my men did it.

Do I understand you to say that you had nothing to do beyond ordering others to do the work?—Yes, I did nothing beyond giving direction as to how the patches should be put on.

Did you examine the hollow before the patch was put on or did you leave it to your workmen?—I examined the hollow myself before giving directions to patch it up.

This is an old crack (pointing to the hollow under and near the patch)?—I am not in a position to give any opinion on that point.

Is the wood near the hollow portion old or new?—I do not know.

Do you notice any difference in the appearance of the wood in the hollow and that of the small patch pointed out to you?—No, I do not notice any difference. I think the small patch has been recently made.

Another patch on the same beam was pointed out to the witness.

Did you put this other patch on?—Yes.

Why did you put this other patch?—Because there was a hollow, unevenness in the wood.

Was there a crack when you put on the patch?—I do not notice any crack.

Did you nail that patch yourself?—No, one of my men did it under my direction.

Was the wood painted before it was worked on?—No, it was not.

Did you see this crack when you patched the hollow up?—No I did not notice it then.

How long have you been a carpenter?—For the last twenty years.

GOOD OR BAD WOOD?

Do you understand the difference between good and bad wood?—Yes.

Is this good or bad wood (pointing to Exhibit C.)?—At present it appears to be bad wood. The whole beam appears to be bad now.

Did you look into the ends of the beam to see whether there was any crack in it before putting it up?—No, I did not.

Why not?—Because my business is to work and not to examine the wood.

The witness was pointed out another crack at the end of the beam.

Do you say that you did not see that crack before putting the beam up?—I might have seen it but I do not remember it now.

Mr. Nicholson: This crack extends from the end to the second patch, nearly right through the whole beam, and yet you did not notice it?

The witness: I might have noticed it but I do not remember it now.

Who gave this beam in your charge?—The mistry.

Did you at all test this beam by tapping it before you put it up?—No, I did not examine it to see its soundness.

Are you responsible for using such a beam in the house?—No, not in the least; the mistry is responsible.

The witness was shown exhibit D (the beam on the third floor).

This beam has been nailed up at the end; who did it?—I nailed it up. I mean under my direction.

Why did you do it?—Because there was a little crack there.

Did you nail of your own accord or somebody else told you to do so?—Because the mistry told me to do so.

How far did this crack extend when you nailed it up?—I did not notice the extent of the crack, but as I have nailed it two feet from the end it must have extended to that length. Wire nails have been used.

Before you nailed it, did you ascertain the nature of the crack and how far it extended?—No, I did not.

Did you point out the crack to the mistry Judah or the latter pointed it out to you?—It might have been shown to my man by the mistry.

Do you mean to say you do not remember it?—I remember it now. The mistry pointed out the crack to me and told me as to what should be done with the crack.

With regard to the exhibit C (second floor beam) did the mistry point out the defects to you or you pointed them out to the mistry?—It was the mistry who pointed out the defects in the beam to me.

Do you know when the beam in question was painted?—No, I do not know. It was painted before it was put up.

Another portion of exhibit D, (third floor beam) was pointed out to the witness.

This beam has been mended, has it not?—There was a hollow and I mended it under orders of the mistry. I patched it up because it was uneven.

Is this (exhibit D) good or bad wood?—It is good wood.

Was there any crack there?—No, but I had cut away some part of the wood, because it was uneven.

Why did you cut so deep?—Because it was uneven to that extent. Because I wanted to make it square.

Did you put that patch on it?—Yes, we did it.

Did you see its surface?—No, it was invisible. It is a weather worn crack.

The witness was shown a third portion of exhibit D.

Did you patch this up?—The carpenters must have done it, I see it now for the first time.

The witness was then shown two pieces of exhibit B (beams on the first floor) and asked:

Can you make any difference between the appearance of this old crack and that new breakage?—It is for the mistry to say that; but I do now notice difference in colours between an old crack and a new breakage in wood.

Now that beam (exhibit E) has been clamped at one end; is that clamp put in to bring the crack together?—I am not in a position to give any opinion about it. I can't give any explanation. I had never seen such a clamp before.

Does not that crack extend from the clamp end to the other end right through the beam?—Yes.

Was that beam painted when you put it up?—It was painted after it had been placed in position.

Were all these beams brought ready cut or had they to go through any process?—They were shaped at the buildings. They were also sawed at the buildings, they were sawed according to the measurements given by the mistry.

Was the mistry present when they were sawed?—Ask the mistry about it.

Where were they sawed? How far from the buildings?—In Mr. Sittaram's compound on the east side of the building on Paltan Road, nearer to the Crawford Markets than the south end. The work of sawing was carried on under a shed.

Was Sittaram there to see the wood being sawed?—He sometimes used to go there and sometimes the mistry.

Did Sittaram ever talk to you about the wood?—Never.

Did you ever talk to Sittaram about the wood?—Never.

Did you ever bring to any body's notice at any time that you had observed cracks in the wood?—Never.

Did you observe any cracks or unsoundness in the wood?—No. It is no concern of mine to see whether there is any crack in the wood. The mistry gave us the wood from the sawyers to put it in position.

What was your business then?—Whatever work was pointed out by the mistry we had to do like coolies.

Then your duties were to patch the beams, plane them and fill them up before they were put in position?—Yes, according to the order of the mistry.

There is no doubt that these were the beams that were placed in the building that collapsed?—Yes, there is no doubt about that.

Do you know what floors they were on?—I do not know; ask the mistry.

Was there only one beam on each floor?—Yes.

The inquiry, at this stage, was adjourned to Friday morning next, it will also be continued on Saturday.


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THE eighteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Alex McKenzie presiding.

The following is the directors' report:—

The directors have pleasure in submitting the eighteenth annual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss showing the result of the company's operations for the year ending 28th February, 1903. The company's stock as usual has been carefully taken by the staff of assistants, and has been verified by the General Manager, allowances having been made for all goods which are considered to have depreciated in value. The amount available for distribution, including balance from last year, is Rs. 56,738-7-5, and your directors recommend that it should be distributed as follows:—Depreciation of furniture, fixtures, and workmen's tools, Rs. 1,500; dividend at Rs. 10 per share, free of income tax, Rs. 40,000; fund for equalization of dividend, Rs. 10,000; and balance to be carried to next year, Rs. 5,238-7-5. The dividend to be paid on and after Monday, 13th July, 1903. Under section 91 of the Articles of Association of the company one of the directors, Mr. G. C. Pitaston, retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

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*C. H. HILL,*
*Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.*

*Mahoblshwar, 27th May,* 1903.


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All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1903.


## RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

MR. BRERETON'S report on the administration of the Indian Railways for 1902 records the fact that this is the third year in succession in which Railways have been profitable to the State. The accounts disclose a surplus of twenty and a half lakhs. The figure is considerably lower than in the preceding year owing to a large increase under working expenses caused in the main by renewals of permanent way and rolling-stock. The expenditure side of the account has also been heavily weighted by the terms of the contracts of two Guaranteed Railways which require payment of interest at a higher rate than is now necessary and the calculation of the surplus profits at 22 pence to the rupee, while the current rate of exchange is nearer 16 pence. The two contracts are terminable, one on the 31st December, 1905, and the other on the same date in 1907. The report shows the number of miles added to the Railway System in the last few years to have been 3,863 miles, 566 only last year, but the mileage has been brought up to 25,931. Of this total 14,346 miles are on the five feet six gauge; 11,247 on the three feet three and three-eighths; and 968 on narrower gauges. For the edification of those who love comparative statistics Mr. Brereton, in an appendix, shows the mileage opened year by year during the Viceroyalty of each Governor-General. The record of Lord Curzon's term of office over-tops all but one. During the administration of the Marquis of Dalhousie 169 miles were opened; Earl Canning, 1,418; Earl of Elgin, 920; Lord Lawrence, 1,501; Earl of Mayo, 1,066; Lord Northbrook, 1,467; Lord Lytton, 2,621; Marquis of Ripon, 2,469; Earl of Dufferin and Ava, 2,945; Marquis of Lansdowne, 3,928; Earl of Elgin, 3,536; Lord Curzon, 3,891. Of course there are those in Bombay especially who wish that certain lines had been left unconstructed and others built in their places. But the sin must be laid at the door of the advisers of the Viceroy, who are men of "the other side of India," and somehow or other succeed in forgetting the claims of Bombay when other parts of the country offer scope for the exercise of the Railway Engineers' ingenuity.

In fear of the razor Mr. Brereton has kept his own lucid remarks to the smallest possible compass—to two dozen pages in fact But he has omitted none of the distressing tables, most of which might be dispensed with, and they occupy no less than 458 pages. As an illustration of the relentless manner in which he has docked the report Mr. Brereton's reference to Mr. Robertson's investigation and report has been quoted. But we imagine Mr. Robertson's report will have its innings hereafter, and that the volume prepared by the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, will bear traces of it. Seven lines serve Mr. Brereton to dismiss Mr. Robertson; but it will take the Government of India many more. An event of importance second only to the issue of Mr. Robertson's report during the year was the conference of Railway delegates assembled in Calcutta to consider whether a permanent conference should be established independent of Government with a paid secretary and a president elected by the members, and if so what the name, powers, and functions of the conference should be. It would, perhaps, have been well to consider this before meeting. But some such independent conference was desirable, and will doubtless be found to answer the purposes its promoters have in view. During the year also the Railways have made satisfactory progress in the provision of accommodation for lower class passengers, though nothing so far had been done with a view to the precaution of such unpleasant little episodes as occurred during the cold weather at Mahalaxmi. It is not an easy problem to solve, and we do not know that in this part of the country at all events any attempt has been made. But improved methods of reserving, accommodating, and the employment of more small compartments on local lines might go far towards producing the desired effect. Among the many matters still under the consideration of the Government of India is Mr. Hodson's report on the proposed relaxation of the existing standard dimensions for Indian Railways, as regards fixed and moving dimensions and regulations regarding the strength of bridges, and the axle loads and weight of rolling-stock, and the placing of orders for rolling-stock in advance, we do not know how much longer the report will remain under consideration, but happily we hear no more just now of placing orders with German and American firms which could much more economically be placed in England. The lesson of Gokteik will not soon be forgotten.

The total budget allotment for the official year 1901-02 was originally ten crores and thirty-two lakhs, but was subsequently reduced to nine crores and thirty-eight lakhs. For 1902-03 it was eleven crores, reduced to ten thirty-four, owing to the short outlay in England against the amounts placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State and some of the Railway Company's Boards for purchase of rolling-stock, stores, and so forth, and as intimation of the failure to spend the money allotted was not received until December it was not possible to utilise the surplus in India. The actual capital expenditure during the past year on Railways for the financing of which the State is responsible amounted to nine crores ninety-four lakhs, the gross capital outlay on all Railways in India during the same period being eleven fifty-nine. For 1903-04 provision has been made in the programme for eleven crores, of which amount half is for lines already under construction or proposed to be begun in 1903-04. For many years, says Mr. Brereton, the larger amount of money which was available for capital expenditure was so limited that the larger portion of it had to be devoted to new lines if any progress was to be made in Railway construction. But the needs of existing lines yearly grow more pressing, and to meet them, without at the same time retarding the construction of new lines, the Railway programme has from time to time increased, until it now stands as has been shown at eleven crores, over half of which has been appropriated to existing lines. Though the length of line was 566 miles in excess of the previous year the total earnings were greater by about one per cent. Coaching traffic accounted for the whole of the increase, and the results, it is believed, would have been even better had it not been for the spread of plague which rendered it necessary to restrict gatherings at the larger fairs. In goods traffic earnings a decline is recorded, due to the falling off of coal, there having been a lull in the export to places where stocks have accumulated, notwithstanding that the rates for coal were reduced in August last. At the same time it is satisfactory to know that the output from the collieries increased from 6,635,727 tons in 1901 to 7,360,405 in 1902. Exports to Indian ports proper fell from 1,157,892 tons to 974,602, but English coal successfully competed—at Bombay principally with Indian coal imports rising from 112,579 tons to 198,574 tons, while the quantity of Indian coal consumed by Railways increased from 1,956,631 tons to 2,096,095. Altogether the Indian Railways appear to have been capably administered. If in cases they have not the report does not show it.

CHINA'S FINANCES.

THE Chinese are beginning to realise the necessity of finding new sources of revenue for the Government, and also of providing the people with facilities for increasing their wealth. The Vice-Minister of Finance in China, Mr. Na Tung, who has just been in Japan for the purpose of seeing the Osaka Exhibition, in the course of an interview has stated that unless an improvement be effected the payment of the debts which China has contracted and of her indemnity with the Powers will be an extremely difficult matter. At the present time China has foreign debts amounting to 600,000,000 taels, and she also has to pay to the Powers an indemnity of 400,000,000 taels. The Vice-Minister of Finance appears to think that to meet this obligation is a matter which will become increasingly difficult in the present state of affairs. Although there is no reason to believe that China has been harshly treated in the matter of the indemnity, nor is there any reason to suppose that she should have any difficulty in paying it, it would be to the disadvantage of no one interested in China, if the exchange were facilitated, and if the currency system were established on a better basis. It is strange to read that the Chinese are willing to learn anything from Japan, and yet we are told that Mr. Na Tung's object in going to Japan, in addition to visiting the Exhibition, was to investigate the gold standard in that country, its bank organisation, stamp duty regulations, and other taxes, with a view to adopting similar institutions in China. There is not the least doubt that were China to follow the lead of her more progressive neighbour in this matter she would be quicker out of debt, but it is to be feared that at the present time there exists neither the energy nor the power to grasp the problem adequately which would be necessary in order to bring such a venture to a successful issue. In China there is immense potentiality for industrial development. But one cannot grow enthusiastic over the declamations of a Chinese official on such a subject.

THE GONDAL STATE.

THERE were many signs of a gradual return of better conditions in the Gondal State during 1902. The disastrous seasons which preceded that year hit the State hard, and the people suffered severely. But the present report shows that the conditions were very nearly normal during last year. The harvest gave a fair outturn, fodder and water were sufficient for all practical purposes, and there was a decline in the price of food grains. In 1901 the rainfall only just exceeded 9 inches. Last year the quantity measured was nearly 25 inches, which is about the average for the State. However, the distribution was uneven, and one or two districts felt a scarcity of water. The prices of grains were lower than in any year since 1898. Since the report was printed, however, it appears that prices have fallen still further, and at the present time the principal food grains are selling at abnormally low rates. This is stated to be due to a decreased demand for purposes of exportation. In one respect the statistical record of the year is very unsatisfactory, and judging by the state of things at the present moment no immediate improvement is likely. We allude to the commerce of the State. Exports declined by 30 per cent., and there was also a big decline in respect of imports. This decrease is attributed to the general depression of trade which has been brought about by the preceding unsatisfactory years, and also to the plague which is still prevalent. During the year a large tank built at a cost of over five lakhs of rupees which is destined to be used in connection with the irrigation of the State was finished and an opportunity has been afforded of observing its capabilities and efficiency. Notwithstanding heavy floods and severe weather the tank showed no signs of weakness, and there is every reason to expect that in the future it will play an important part in the economies of the State. The police system worked well, and the ratio of offences detected to offences committed rose during the year, a sign that the police force is on the alert. An important capture of dacoits was made, and the country thus rid of a pest which has given trouble for years past. The general health of Gondal during 1902 was unsatisfactory. Plague broke out for the first time in the early parts of the year, and accounted for 524 victi[ms]

authorities were hampered by the attitude which the people assumed towards preventive measures. Education suffered on this account, too. On the whole as we have said the report is more satisfactory than has been the case for some time past, and it is the misfortune of the State and not its fault that the record is not more satisfactory.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

SUNDAY'S cricket telegrams will have more than usual interest for lovers of the game who follow closely the doings of the first-class counties. Yorkshire's defeat by Middlesex, the second sustained this season up to date, will add to the interest of the championship matches, and will make the contest one more open in character than has been the case during the last four years. At this early stage it would of course be dangerous to predict the downfall of the champions, but if the championship is to be again annexed by the Tykes they will have a lot of leeway to make up, the relative positions of the counties up to date showing them seventh on the list, with four counties, Middlesex, Sussex, Notts, and Hants, without a defeat registered against them. Middlesex, who have won all three matches played, at present are at the head of the list. Sussex with three wins and three drawn games occupy second place, followed by Notts with two wins and five drawn games. The fourth position is filled by Essex whose record up to date is three wins, one drawn game, and one defeat. Warwickshire with two wins, two drawn games, and one defeat occupy fifth place, while Lancashire with three wins against two drawn games and two defeats stand sixth on the list. Yorkshire who are seventh have a record of two wins, two drawn games, and two defeats. Hants has only played one match and is eighth on the list, followed by Worcestershire, Somersetshire, and Kent in the order named. Surrey whose solitary victory over Leicestershire by the narrow margin of 28 runs is the result of eight matches played, have a very poor record, three of the other fixtures having been lost. The last three counties on the list, Gloucestershire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire have not yet tasted the sweets of victory.

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM PROJECT.

THE progress that has been made during the last two months in the project to send a team of native cricketers to England next year cannot fail to be gratifying to the promoters who have surmounted every difficulty that has cropped up in connection with the proposed visit with singular success. Perhaps the most important point gained is the welcome which has been extended by the Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club, a reference to which is made in another column. To have sent a team to England without the powerful co-operation of the M. C. C. could only have meant failure in both a financial as well as a cricket and social sense. In the welcome extended by the M. C. C. we fancy we can detect the influence of Lord Harris who had promised to assist in every possible way to further the project. With the powerful co-operation of so many well known players at home, and support forthcoming from most of the first-class counties, the Indian Cricket Team Committee need have no anxiety as to the result of the visit.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

HIS Majesty the King of Portugal has conferred on Colonel Robert Eccles, Commanding the Oxford Light Infantry, the distinguished honor of Knight Commander of the Military Order of Sao Bento d'Aviz.

IF irrigation in Ceylon, says the "Times of Ceylon," had been carried out on the same business principles as in South India, this island would have been saved the waste of millions of rupees and a long series of irrigation blunders.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 25th April amounts to Rs. 3,259, showing a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,768; total earnings from 1st January to 25th April were Rs. 4,07,567, an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 35,575.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 25th April amounts to Rs. 1,252, and total earnings from 21st February to 25th April 1903 to Rs. 4,437.

THE story of the wreck of the Umona on a coral reef off Mahmutta, one of the Maldive Islands, tells of a strange superstition among the lascars. Of Wilgili, another of the islands, we learn that all the police were landed except one woman, aged 24, who died on the 15th, of pneumonia. She was buried at sea near the stern of the vessel; and an unpleasant feature of the wreck was the reappearance of the body some days afterwards, an incident which was looked upon by the lascars as an omen of dire import.

WE understand that a reorganisation of the Judicial Department in Madras, says the "Madras Mail," is under consideration. The necessity has often been urged in these columns of improving the prospects of District Judges, who have so few good things to look forward to, compared with their brethren in the Executive Branch, and who consequently elect to retire just when their services become most valuable. The remedy is, obviously, to grade District Judges as they are in other Provinces, and to provide for at least three appointments on salaries of, say, Rs. 3,000 a month.

THE Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the May vacation. The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar sat in one of the courts on the Appellate Side. On the Original Side, the three division courts were presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. During the vacation the Public Works Department have made extensive alterations in the ceiling of the Sessions Court, which has been removed, so as to admit more light from the roof of the building.

LEGISLATIVE business in Madras appears to be still in a congested condition. The Madras Municipality Bill has been returned by the Government of India, after consideration, and will probably be the first measure to be introduced and published. Then there is the Madras Land Revenue Bill which has not yet been finalised still under the consideration of Madras Legislative Council but will presumably be the Govt. time for introduction during next Session at Madras. Lastly, there is the proposed amendment of the District Municipalities Act, which may be delayed until next year.

## THE TRADE OF THE EMPIRE.

### BRITAIN'S RELATIONS WITH HER COLONIES.

NATIONS cannot live on sentiment alone. One of the strongest ties that bind people to people is that of commerce. In the British Empire are a number of practically independent nations which are united to-day by sentiment. To make that unity eternal there is only wanting the bond of prosperous commerce. Without that bond there is no certainty of the future.

One fact will illustrate this forcibly, says Mr. Henry Tomcel in the "Daily Express." At the time of the Coronation several envoys were sent from Canada to the Mother-country The duty of the great majority of them was to emphasise the loyal affection of the Dominion to the Empire of which it forms a part.

One envoy was specially sent on behalf of a numerous section of the Canadians to warn our rulers that if this affection was to continue in perpetuity there must be some vital re-arrangement of the commercial relations between the centre and the outer dominions.

What are the trade relations of the Empire at the present moment? In one sense they are satisfactory, in another most unsatisfactory.

On every side the Colonies themselves are striving for closer bonds in business between each other. Canada has been the pioneer in this movement. She has made all efforts possible, and has met with a response which is teeming with brilliant promise.

INSTANT SUCCESS.

The line of steamships running direct between Canadian and South African ports has been a success from the first. Canadian agents are covering the South African Colonies. In the open market they are wresting magnificent orders in the face of the competition of foreign nations. There is every indication of a prosperous and permanent trade being built up and developed between these dominions beyond the seas.

The same has been done between Canada and Australia. Even now a new line of steamships, subsidised for the time being, is being discussed. Envoys have been sent and conditions have been arranged. Trade in this direction is sure to be a great event of the commercial politics of the immediate future.

Another great Colony is stretching out hands to Canada—the guardian of so many of the treasures of the earth. New Zealand day by day is working for Pacific Federation of its own which will be able to send the wealth of the islands to Canada instead of the United States having the most of it, as at present.

South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, all the self-governing children of old Mother England are forging the bonds of an inter-colonial trade.

What of the position of the Old Country?

This is where the unsatisfactory side of the matter is seen most. Every Colony has offered us a most substantial advantage in tariffs—sufficient to enable us to step in and beat all comers. Canada, already giving preference to the extent of 33 1-3 per cent., will add to these advantages in one of three ways to be arranged.

AUSTRALIA'S AGREEMENT.

Australia has promised a preferential agreement that has not yet been further defined. New Zealand will favour us to the extent of 10 per cent. reduction of the duty on manufactured goods, or will make the arrangement the same as the additional advantages offered by Canada. The Cape and Natal will place the preference as high as 25 per cent.

There are in this situation all the germs of a colonial trade agreement such as Mr. Chamberlain, with the unfaltering vision of a statesman, has given us as an Imperial ideal.

It is difficult to see that there is anything stronger in the way of its realisation than the cobwebs of a past policy more adapted to old conditions than to now.

How necessary some understanding between the Old Country and the Colonies has become may be seen from a glance at one or two items of commercial exchange. Taking first the general position of our trade, we find the following facts for the year 1902, the complete figures for which have just been issued:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total imports | ... | ... | £428,391,274 |
| Imports from British possessions | ... | ... | 100,791,033 |
| Total exports of home origin | ... | ... | 283,423,866 |
| Exports to British possessions | ... | ... | 103,025,611 |
| Great Britain's world trade | ... | ... | 377,630,538 |
| Great Britain's Colonial trade | ... | ... | 221,301,515 |

The meaning of these figures must be that the Colonies can supply us with far more than we at present receive from them, and that they are able to enter far more largely into business with us than they do at present.

The other side of the case is just as true. We take the largest proportion of Colonial exports, but there are millions of pounds' worth of materials that the Colonies could buy from us which they buy from our rivals and competitors. They only want from us such treatment as they have offered to transfer to us vast portions of the custom which they place elsewhere.

Turning next to separate commodities, it is astonishing to find what a small proportion of our purchases are made with the Colonies, especially in such vital matters as food supplies.

GRANARY OF THE EMPIRE.

Canada's boast is that if necessary she could grow sufficient wheat, to justify the title of the granary of the Empire. Our national wheat bill for 1902 exceeded twenty-seven million pounds.

The whole of the British possessions taken together only drew seven and a half million pounds in payment for the wheat we took from them. Canada's cheque just exceeded three millions of the great total. For the United States' supply the price paid was £14,495,721. Had Canada's desire—almost her prayer—for preferential treatment over the small duty charged on corn been granted, a big step towards reversing these figures would have been taken.

For the barley we require we pay foreign countries £7,106,883, and our own Colonies £24,824. Russia gets two and a half millions on the year in this direction.

The vast balance of money paid for meat supplies goes to foreign countries. The nature of the supply has much to do with this, but the difference is too great even when all considerations are taken into account.

Foreign countries in 1902 had over seven million pounds for fresh beef, while the Colonies just managed to total up half a million. A more satisfactory state of affairs is shown by the mutton bill, where we paid the Colonies £3,374,671 against £2,152,440 to foreign countries. New Zealand alone received over three million pounds.

The extraordinary difference in our payments for poultry is notable. Russia, Belgium, France, the United States—all had over £200,000 each for their supplies of fowls and game, while all the Colonies between them only had £24,044.

Here are a few more articles set down together, showing the difference in the value of our purchases from foreign countries and from British possessions:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Raw Coffee (B P) | ... | ... | £436,676 |
| Do (F C) | ... | ... | 82,113,769 |
| Butter (B P) | ... | ... | 82,035,288 |
| Do (F C) | ... | ... | 17,993,404 |
| Eggs (B P) | ... | ... | 200,577 |
| Do (F C) | ... | ... | 26,099,815 |
| Oats (B P) | ... | ... | 2181,580 |
| Do (F C) | ... | ... | 24,258,024 |
| Wheatmeal and Flour (B P) | ... | ... | 2253,269 |
| Do (F C) | ... | ... | 5,011,785 |

On the other side, showing what could be done on a wider scale (provided we accept the theory that the Empire can supply the Empire's needs), tea and cheese may be instanced.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tea (B C) | ... | ... | 67,926,875 |
| Do (F C) | ... | ... | 2310,010 |
| Cheese (B P) | ... | ... | 21,433,021 |
| Do (F C) | ... | ... | 21,972,482 |

A fair survey of the whole position leads irresistibly to the conclusion that, however desirable an Empire supplying itself may be, we are far at present from such a state.

It is only necessary to recall Mr. Chamberlain's memorable words of Friday, quoted at the head of this article. A British Empire self-sustaining and self-sufficient, is an ideal of Empire. Whether it is possible to attain this ideal must remain for consideration by itself.

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## FRENCH STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

### GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

### TERRIBLE SCENES ON BOARD.

### ONLY ONE BOAT LOWERED.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The steamers Insulaire and Liban belonging to the Fraissinet line collided this afternoon off Marseilles.

The Liban sank. Twenty-nine corpses have so far been recovered.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Later accounts of the collision off Marseilles state that there were 200 to 250 people on board the Liban, of whom half are believed to have perished.

The Liban sank in twenty minutes after being struck.

The passengers, who were at lunch at the time, were seized with panic and endeavoured to seize the boats, only one of which was lowered.

Many were picked up by the boats from the steamers which were in the vicinity.

The collision off Marseilles occurred in bright sunshine and a calm sea, and was apparently due to each Captain persisting in his course expecting the other to deviate.

The Liban had just left Marseilles bound for Leghorn and the Insulaire was from Toulon and entering Marseilles.

The losses are entirely uncertain.

[The s.s. Insulaire, 934 tons, Captain Franceschi, is a steel screw steamer, built by Messrs. Earles and Company, Limited, at Hull in 1892, and is the property of C. Luigi.

The s.s. Liban, 2309 tons, Captain L. Thumin, is an iron screw, three-masted steamer, with two decks and a spar-deck. She was built by R. Napier and Sons, Glasgow, in 1882, and is owned by the Cie Marseillaise de Nav. a Vap. Both these steamers carry on trade along the French coast.]

## THE QUESTION OF PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

### ADVICE OF THE "SPECTATOR."

### MR. SEDDON'S THREAT.

### A COMPARISON WITH THE U.S.A.

### TAXATION OF FOODSTUFFS.

### MORE FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain writing to a correspondent says it is impossible to secure a preferential tariff with the Colonies without a duty on corn as well as other articles of food, and, even if the price of food is raised, wages will, certainly be raised in greater proportion. This is the case both in the United States and Germany whose prosperity is greater than the United Kingdom which is the only civilized country enjoying the blessings of unrestricted free imports.

LATER.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman having withdrawn his Resolution, the House of Commons will to-morrow hold a debate upon Mr. Chaplin's Amendment to the Finance Bill, condemning the remission of the Corn Duty. This will afford an occasion for a general discussion of our fiscal policy, and an important division may take place.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

The "Indian Daily News" London Correspondent, wiring on June 7th, states that the "Spectator" strenuously appeals to Unionist free-traders to organise themselves against Mr. Chamberlain's propaganda.

Mr. Seddon declares that the New Zealand Parliament at the end of June will be asked to ratify an Imperial Conference tariff on Canadian lines. If the motherland scouts the proposals reciprocity between the colonies and foreign countries will follow.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

## HOSPITAL SUNDAY AT ST. PAUL'S.

### THE KING AND QUEEN PRESENT.

### A HUGE CONGREGATION.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Their Majesties the King and Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and other Royalties attended the Hospital Sunday service at St. Paul's Cathedral this afternoon. All wore morning dress.

The congregation was a huge one.

The visit has undoubtedly given an exceptional impetus to the collections.

## THE FLOODS IN AMERICA.

### 25,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

### MARTIAL LAW IN ST. LOUIS.

It is estimated that the floods in America have rendered 15,000 homeless and submerged 200,000 acres of fertile farms.

Martial Law has been proclaimed at St. Louis to prevent looting.

## THE KING OF ITALY,

### HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND POSTPONED.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

King Emmanuel's visit to England has been postponed owing to the impossibility of adjusting it to King Edward's visit to Ireland.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 7.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 5 p. m. to-day.

H. M. S. Naiad, Captain R. H. J. Stewart and H. M. S. Perseus, Commander E. R. Pears, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Karachi, which port they left on the 6th instant. They arrived here to be docked for repairs.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE PLAGUE CASE AT BERLIN.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The bacteriologist mentioned in yesterday's telegram has died at Berlin.

## DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR E. DUCANE.

The death in announced of Major-General Sir Edmund Ducane.

## THE BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

### FINALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The Beresford Polo Tournament finals to-day produced a very poor game, the Commander-in-Chief's staff failing to play up to the standard they displayed against the Bengal Cavalry, and being beaten by the Viceroy's staff by seven goals and eight subsidiaries to two subsidiaries.

## THE MYSORE RACES.

### MAHARAJAH'S CUP HANDICAPS.

BANGALORE, JUNE 8.

The handicaps for the Maharajah's Cup at the Mysore Races on June 18th are as follows :—Mameluke, 11st. 3lbs. ; Chungiz, 9st. 5lbs.; Sapphire, 8st. 5lbs.; Moon, 8st. 2lbs.; Rubric, 8st. 1lb ; Dib , 8st.; Babyboy, 7st. 12lbs.; Delight, 7st. 7lbs.; Padlock, 7st.; Syndic, 7st ; Harefoot, 6st. 4lbs.; Superb, 7st. 6lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights have been raised 7 pounds.

## VIOLENT STORM AT BANGALORE.

A violent thunderstorm swept over Bangalore last night, bringing up the arrears of rainfall by two inches.

## THE BANGALORE RACES.

While taking his race horse, Mainspring over jumps of the high ground course this morning Captain Randall, 3rd Madras Lancers, fell badly fracturing his collar bone. He is a leading gentleman rider here, and will be much missed at the Mysore Races, for which he has entered largely. An extra day's racing is announced for this Meeting. Mr. Cursetjee Dhunjishah of Bombay is handicapper for Mysore and Bangalore.

## MADRAS POLICE SERVICE.

### THE QUESTION OF PROMOTION.

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

The "Madras Mail" learns that a considerable amount of heartburning was caused amongst the superior officers of the Madras Police Department by the return of Mr. J. Meredith to the department as Deputy Inspector-General, after he had been permanently provided for apparently in the appointment of Chief Presidency Magistrate. Considering the congestion of promotion in the higher grades of the Police Department there are poor prospects for Superintendents generally. The reversion of Mr. Meredith must certainly be regarded as a hardship, apart from this appointment. However, the position of many senior Superintendents of the Police department is bad enough. Numbers are so blocked in the list that in all probability they will never draw more than Rs. 800 per mensem throughout their service.

## MR. FELIX STERNBERG.

### AN EVENING RECITAL.

At the Town Hall last evening another scholarly pianoforte recital was given by Mr. Felix Sternberg, the Russian Pianist. There was a very gratifying attendance, notwithstanding the intense heat, and each of Mr. Sternberg's selections was greeted with such applause as proved that his playing is more appreciated than ever. His programme opened last evening with two characteristic pieces of Mozart : "Thema con Variazoni," and the "Rondo alla Turca." In both he exhibited a wonderful grasp of technique, and his playing of the latter melodious and withal martial little measure could not have been improved upon. He has played the piece before in this city, and it is evidently a favourite with him as with his audience. His next item was an artistic rendering of Chopin's "Nocturne in F. Sharp Major." This, if more subdued than the two Mozart selections, was just as finely played, and it came as an effective introduction to the somewhat weird study by Mr. Sapellnikoff which followed and the recital was brought to a conclusion with a piece composed by the artist himself—excellent both in execution and composition—"Consolation D. Flat Major," and Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 12." The programme was rendered all the more enjoyable by the singing of Mr. Bernard Triggs. This gentleman contributed T. del Rigo's "O Dry Thy Tears." His powerful and sonorous bass was admirably suited to the acoustics of the Town Hall, and his singing was exceedingly effective. Mr. Symour Dove accompanied Mr. Triggs at the organ, and with Mr. Sternberg's pianoforte accompaniment, an admirable vocal and instrumental trio was secured. Mr. Triggs also sang "Ailsa Mine" (Ernest Newton), and for this he was also heartily applauded. The whole entertainment was much enjoyed.

## ACCIDENT AT SEA.

The P. and S. N. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, put into Bombay 30 miles off Kennery Light, when she suddenly stopped through having broken her high pressure cylinder piston. She at once dropped anchor there, and despatched a life boat, manned by the crew, to proceed to Bombay, to report the circumstances. In the meantime the engineers set to and put in a new piston, which was completed at 3 p.m. She proceeded on her voyage, picking up the life boat off Oyster Rock. The Bengal was timed to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. with the China and Australian mails, but owing to the accident she arrived at about 7 p. m.

A PROPOSAL is before the Government to form an electrical engineer company at Madras to be attached to the Madras Artillery Volunteers.

It has been decided that applications for passages Home from pensioners eligible for indulgencies shall in future be submitted by the men to the Station Staff Officer instead of to the Controller of Military Accounts.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the strengthening of the Home Department by the appointment of an additional Under Secretary. The appointment is sanctioned for four years, but will probably be permanent.

THE Government has sanctioned the acquisition of about 58 acres of land at Abbotabad to provide sites of officers' quarters for the two native mountain batteries which are to be located there ; also a special grant of Rs. 15,000 in aid of the Quetta cantonment fund during the current year.

## THE INDIAN CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND.

### A WELCOME FROM THE M. C. C.

### ENCOURAGING LETTER FROM MR. ALCOCK.

THE scheme to send a team of native cricketers to England next year has evidently been taken up most favourably at home, and last mail brought to hand letters from Mr. F. E. Lacey, Secretary of the Marylebone Cricket Club, and Mr. C. W. Alcock, Secretary, Surrey County Cricket Club, which leave no room for doubt as to the welcome an Indian team would receive. Mr. Lacey, writing under date May 19th, says:—"At a committee meeting held yesterday I was directed to inform you that if an Indian team visits England next season they will be prepared to offer it a welcome, and will give £100 towards its expenses if a match is played at Lords." The welcome from the Marylebone Cricket Club no less than the sum of £100 towards the expenses will help considerably to make the visit a big success. Mr. Alcock, to whom a letter was addressed by the Committee at the same time that Mr. Lacey was written to, writing under date May 22nd, explains how it is that the Committee have not yet heard from the Surrey Committee. Appended is a copy of his letter :—"I wrote on April 17th in reply to your letter of 18th March. I was under the impression at the time that it was meant to be as more of a personal rather than an official letter, and I answered rather under the belief that you were asking my personal opinion as to the possibilities of the trip. It has occurred to me since that your communication might have had an official side as well, by which I mean that you wanted to get Surrey's views and get an idea of how far they could assist. With this view I propose to bring your letter before the Committee when they meet, which will be on June 4th. I can only repeat my sincere interest in the trip, and add my desire to be of use to you in any way in my power. I am glad to hear that the M. C. C. have offered you a cordial welcome I can promise you one equally hearty at the Oval." There can be little doubt that the Surrey Committee will follow the lead of Yorkshire and the M. C. C. and extend a welcome to the team. We learn that in addition to these two letters a communication has been received by the Committee from Mr. B. Baliah Naidu Garuof Ootacamund, a keen supporter of the game, and father of the Clifton College cricketer, Romulu, whose form with the bat last season was spoken highly of by Mr. W. J. Ford. Mr. Baliah Naidu Garu promises to communicate later on the sum he is prepared to contribute to the guarantee fund. A letter has also been received from Mr. M. Buchi Babu promising a subscription.

## MR. SOUNDY AND THE CYCLIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Referring to the article, "Mr. Soundy and the Cyclist," in your to-day's issue you write "this is a point Mr. Soundy lost sight of.' I would point out that (a) the accused was not on oath ; (b) I could not cross-examine him ; (c) I was not afforded the opportunity of addressing the Court The Inspector in his statement admitted he had no bell, but said he was "carrying a whistle in his hand, so" (showing to the Court his police whistle in his right hand). Further, on he stated that in alighting from his cycle he "wheeled it along by one hand." He was walking on the left side of the machine when I stopped him, and naturally did not hold the handle by his left hand. Consequently by his showing he held his whistle and the handle bar in the same hand "very impossible." Besides it would appear most natural that when I taxed him with having no bell he should have opened his hand to show the whistle had it been there It is remarkable that not any of the cases lately brought into Court for riding bicycles' without a "bell" did the question of a "whistle' arise.—Yours, &c.

A. F. SOUNDY.

June 8.

## THE BANAJEE FIRE-TEMPLE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding on the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, heard a friendly suit brought by the Advocate-General against Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Rustomjee and others. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff as well as the defendants.

Mr. Starling said the plaint set out the facts of the case fully. There was a piece of land admeasuring 9,660 square yards at Churney Road, on which the Banajee Atesh Beheram and a bungalow attached to it were situated. The Atesh Beheram had been dedicated to the use of the Parsee community. There was another piece of vacant land close by, valued at about Rs. 60,000. The late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Banajee had by his will directed the setting apart and giving Rs. 2 500 a year, for the maintenance of the fire-temple, out of the rent charges of two villages owned by him and known as Piprole and Kanjore. No saving, however, could be made from the rent charges for executing repairs to the fire-temple buildings or to the bungalow, both of which stood in need of extensive repairs. The prayer of the plaint was to declare Mr. Limjee N. Banajee, Mr Cowasjee Dadabhoy Rustomjee, and Mr. Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee trustees of the Atesh Beheram, with power to appoint successors, etc.

Mr. L. N. Banajee, Prothonotary of the High Court said he became a manager of the fire-temple on 18th November, 1899. His co-managers were Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Rustomjee and Mr. Byramje Nanabhoy Framjee. The history of the land of the Atesh Beheram was correctly given in the plaint. The original documents of conveyance of the vacant land were not to be found, but the managers had obtained certified copies from the Collector. Witness gave particulars of the acquirement of land belonging to the Atesh Beheram. He produced an original deed poll regarding the lands, and an attested copy of the will of the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee, which set apart Rs. 2,500 a year for the maintenance of the fire-temple, etc. The amount was a charge on the villages of Piprole and Kanjore. The amount had been regularly paid by the Receiver to the managers. There were no so-called trustees at present. Neither of the two pieces of land had been legally vested in the trustees since the original deed of Framjee Cowasjee, nor had the legal estate of the Rs. 2,500, nor the real charge. The Atesh Beheram is an old one, and is considerably out of repairs. The repairs of the Atesh Beheram and the bungalow attached thereto would cost at least Rs. 15,000.

His Lordship then passed a decree to the following effect :—That the three defendants be declared to be the trustees of the Atesh Beheram, such trustees to have the same powers of appointing their successors, when a vacancy occurred, as mentioned in the old deed poll of 12th July, 1845. That the two pieces of land, with the erections thereon, and also the rent charge of Rs. 2,500 per year be vested in the trustees. He declared that the trustees be authorised to sell or lease any of the vacant lands in order to raise money to repair the Atesh Beheram or the bungalow attached thereto. All costs and charges to be taxed as between attorney and client and to be paid out of the property of the Atesh Beheram. Liberty to the present managers and trustees, appointed by the decree, or to the future managers and trustees, to apply to the judge in chambers. The managers and trustees to be at liberty to spend a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,000 on the repair of the Atesh Beheram and the bungalow.

THE financial condition of the Karvetnagar and Kalahasti Zamindaris is at present engaging the earnest attention of the Madras Government. The special administration of these Estates by Government under the Act passed in Sir Arthur Havelock's time has only served to emphasise the desperate condition of their finances, and it has become evident that some more definite steps must be taken with regard to them.

THE Hon'ble Mr. M. Hamnick, C.I.E., is at present engaged on an annotated edition of the Madras District Municipalities Act. It will, we understand, be somewhat in the form of Mayne's Commentary of the Indian Penal Code, and it should prove a very useful "vade mecum" for all connected with the administration of the Act. It will also contain some useful remarks comparing Municipal law in other countries with that in India.

## THE STRANDING OF THE UMONA.

### LIFE ON A CORAL ISLAND.

### RETURN OF THE AMRA WITH PASSENGERS.

FURTHER news of the Natal Line steamer Umona, which ran aground on a reef in the Maldive group, on the 15th ultimo, has just been brought, says a Colombo paper of the 3rd instant, after an interval of a week, by the Amra which left Colombo on the 27th ultimo to bring the passengers and the cooly emigrants. She entered harbour at 6 a. m. this morning.

The incidents which occurred up to the time the life-boat of the Umona, in charge of the Chief Officer, left for Colombo to report the accident, have already been reported. The boat sailed away at 8 o'clock on Saturday night, the 16th ultimo. That day at 9 a.m. a commencement was made with the disembarkation of the passengers, the coolies and stores and provisions, to the small uninhabited coral island of Mamuta, one of the Suadiva group. The disembarkation of coolies was completed at sunset, when quite unexpectedly a storm broke over the Islet. It rained heavily and blew great gusts all night and made things uncomfortable for everyone. The hastily-constructed shelter of cocoanut branches for the coolies was blown down, while the Europeans also fared badly in a tent they had erected. Work, however, was carried on during the storm and after the landing and housing a number of the coolies was taken at 11 o'clock at night when a boy came up and reported that his mother was missing ; and it was also found that some 21 other women and children were missing. Subsequently on Sunday it was ascertained that they had been carried away in a Maldivian boat during the bad weather to an island some distance off. The storm continued at intervals on Sunday, and everyone was drenched. The coolies especially fared badly, and when Dr. Staunton and Mr. Sladen went round the camp in the early morning they found some of them—dead tired—sleeping out in the drenching rain, the shelters having been swept away in the gale. However, properly constructed substantial cadjan buildings were put up by the Maldivians, who are said to have rendered great assistance. The nearest inhabited island was Wilingilly, about 10 miles distance, also one of the Suadiva group. Natives commenced to arrive from all the islands as time went on. The headman of the Suadiva atoll, one Atul Karim and one Ali Didi, the headman of Nilanda Island, arrived and requisitioned all the labour necessary. A swarm of wild-looking Maldivians soon set to work. Some cut down trees, others, were deftly weaving cadjans and putting up houses, and thus a little settlement quickly sprang up on the coral island. The coolies had a commodious range of buildings to themselves, while the Europeans occupied seven separate buildings, consisting of five living quarters, mess room, and kitchen. Every one had work to do and the time did not seem to hang heavily upon them. Dr. Staunton had a hospital erected and, with Dr. Pallipson and the dispenser, was kept busy with the coolies, number of whom were suffering from fever and diarrhœa. Mr. Matheson had a touch of malaria and was confined to his quarters for a time, while Mr. Martin looked after the commissariat arrangements. Mr. Sladen kept most of the time between the ship and shore looking after the stores, and she two young ladies had their hands full. Occasionally they went about the place sight-seeing, but the interest was soon exhausted, there being only cocoanut trees and seagulls to be seen. Mr. Sladen during his rambles came across sundry trees (Thelepesia populnea) growing wild, and also clumps of screw-pine and "kaduru ; while in an inland pool of water he heard the call of bitterns of the kind commonly found near Colombo. During their stay on the island they saw two steamers. The first was noticed on the 22nd ultimo, and apparently like the Umona she had been carried south, for she was steaming directly towards the reef to get into the channel. The vessel was too far away and those on shore could not signal to her. The second vessel was espied at 7 p. m., before it was dark on the 25th ultimo. Detonators and rockets were fired from the Umona to attract her attention, and a big fire was kept burning on the island. The steamers, judging from lights, came with about three miles of the island. All night she was noticed standing off, but about four o'clock in the morning she quickly steamed away in a southerly direction. Everyone felt very bitter towards the unknown vessel for having acted so uncharitably. On the night of Thursday, the 28th, the party having been nearly a fortnight on the island, a peculiar light was seen at intervals reflected in the clouds on the horizon towards the east. This proved to be the search-light from the cruiser Pique which set out from Colombo the day previous, and after making a quick passage was standing in the vicinity of Suadiva atoll. When those in the island saw the reflection of the light the cruiser must have been about 45 miles off and the vessel slowing down arrived off the island at 9 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 29th ultimo. The Pique stopped to enquire if there was any danger to life or if any provisions were required and finding that everything was all right, left the following day homeward-bound, the vessel having been detained beyond her time at Colombo. Some letters and newspaper from Colombo were handed to those on the island from Pique. The same day, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the B. I. steamer Amra was sighted ; and, taking on board the passengers and coolies from the island the vessel left the following day, Sunday, for Colombo.

THE ORDER TO LOOT.

With regard to the statement made locally, that the reigning Sultan of the Maldives had ordered the natives to loot the vessel, Mr. Sladen said, far from that being the case, he had rendered all possible assistance. In the first place no such orders could have come from Male when the vessel grounded seeing that the Suadiva atoll is the southernmost of the Maldive islands. The islanders in that locality were, no doubt, a queer-looking lot, but they behaved admirably. The temptation in their way to loot rice must have been very great, seeing that they subsist on only a little fish and cocoanuts, and rice was a luxury. For a handful of rice a native could be got to perform any kind of work. It seems that there are certain standing orders given by the Sultan, that all assistance was to be rendered to ship wrecked vessels or vessels in distress and that those giving such assistance were not to receive anything by way of payment. The assistance was ungrudgingly given, but, before the passengers embarked on the Amra they did not forget to reward the islanders.

THE CONDITION OF THE UMONA.

The Umona was bumped about a good deal after she touched the reef ; and when the Amra left the scene she had shifted her position slightly. Her fore peaks, No. 2 hold, and the ballast tank were full of water. There was, however, every prospect of getting her off as she is lying on a level shore and protected by the coral reef from the force of the South-West monsoon, and was heading South-West.

## THE NIZAM'S SHOOT.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Hyderabad Chronicle" writes :—His Highness the Nizam accompanied by Colonel Nawab Afsar-ul-Mulk Bahadur and the rest of the suite, proceeded on horseback about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, reaching the site of the machans within the hour. No sooner His Highness and members of the party took up their position in their respective machans, than the beat began. In less than half an hour "Stripes" broke cover, and the pair following each other some 15 yards apart came sleekily towards His Highness' tree, as if they preferred death at royal hands. Well, they had this their final wish—as it were—gratified, for they had hardly approached within 50 yards when they were neatly rolled over by two shots right and left, of His Highness's favourite Express—a weapon that is a marvel of excellence in finish and of faultless accuracy in aim. The drive meantime continued when, some 25 minutes after "Stripes" had had their quietus, a bear broke close by to where the carcases of the tigers lay. Possibly sniffing danger, he turned to the right, and was making away. His Highness, however, had him covered and fired with his accustomed unerring aim, and a couple of seconds after saw Bruin bite the dust. His Highness remained in the "Jhoola" machan till the beaters had all appeared in full view. A lot of smaller game had been put up, but they were suffered to go away under other cover. The signal was then given to fetch the ladder, which when brought, was placed against the tree and His Highness descended. I should not omit to mention that His Highness' effective shots, dealing instant death to these dangerous animals, were, each of them received with lusty cheers from the party around, as each one fell lifeless.

THERE is a farmer at Aurillac, France, who has not been out of his house for eighteen months. His wife has nervous prostration, and so he has given up everything connected with outside life, even his daily exercise, to attend to her wants.

WHEN Jean Daurigny and Emile Poulard, of Chantilly, France, found that they were both in love with Marie Breton, they decided to fight a duel. Marie helped to arrange the encounter, which was fought out with heavy clubs, and supplied a third man as umpire. After the two rivals had cudgelled each other until neither could stand, the girl made off with the umpire and married him.

## BRITISH GHOSTS ON THE SHWE DAGON.

EVERY visitor to the Shwe Dagon must have remarked the graves of some of the British soldiers and officers who fell during the Burmese wars. The majority of the Burmese do not seem to be very pleased that the graves should have been placed there, on the very platform of the celebrated shrine. They stand always as a kind of solemn denial of one of the Buddhists' most vaunted virtues, the love of peace and horror of war, the deepest respect for everything that has life, even in the lowest scale of creation. Moreover, the Burmese are dreadfully afraid of ghosts, and they are persuaded that the spirits of the British who have been interred on the Pagoda do not rest in peace, and there appear to be many other ghosts prowling about the place. The following adventure which lately happened to a Burman certainly appears to strengthen that opinion.

A few weeks ago, Maung Hpo Kin had some business at a place east of the Pagoda, and left there to go home at about eleven o'clock at night. He took a short cut that led near the Shwe Dagon, and as is often done by the light-hearted Burmans, kept on singing gaily at the top of his voice. He at last reached the Pagoda, following its walls, which were on his right, the road being on his left. The graves must have been then just above his head, on the platform. He had gone by the wall but a few minutes when he suddenly became aware of some strange object lying on the ground some fifty yards in front of him and between the path he followed and the wall of the platform. The night was rather dark so the man stopping his song, advanced cautiously, making as little noise as he could. He came within a few yards of it, and to his horror discovered it was a human body, extremely large, lying prone on its back and headless. The Burman crouched down on his hands and knees and intently examined what he took to be a body. It was a British soldier ; there was no mistaking the dress. What puzzled the man was his abnormally large size, and the missing head. He did not stay long thinking over it, however, and he got up to run past when a feeling of abject terror nailed him to the ground ; the corpse had moved. A few minutes elapsed and Maung Hpo King was creeping slowly away when he suddenly heard the soldier chuckling to himself, then laughing a hollow laugh and asking him in perfectly good Burmese : "Hello where are you going ?" That was too much for the poor fellow's nerves, and he sank to the ground fainting, while the laugh issued in ever-increasing volumes from the absent mouth. At last, he got up again, and casting a hasty glance around swiftly ran to the road on his left. He could not go far, for there on his left and barring his way, was another headless body, sitting up twenty yards before him who laughed at him and bawled out : You're caught now, hey! The man again collapsed, but pulling himself together again he was about to run for his life when he perceived with sickening awe, the two corpses gliding slowly towards him without any apparent motion. They were slow ; surely he might still get out of danger ; he dashed madly forward between the two and had already left them a few yards behind, when his progress was stopped by the form of a gaunt Burmese woman who seemed to watch the scene with keen interest. Maung Hpo Kin jumped aside, but to his astonishment the woman still stood before him ; he jumped to the other side, the strange woman was still in front of him. The thought had not yet come to him that she too might be a ghost. He looked hastily behind and with intense fear saw the two men continuing to move slowly towards him. Maddened with apprehension, he kicked at the woman, but without effect, his kicks seemed lost in the air. He then fetched her a blow with a stout stick he had with him but the stick fell to the ground at the feet of the woman; the attempt several times repeated always had the same result. Then the poor fellow knew he had before him a ghost; he fell back bathed in perspiration. A glance showed him two ghosts seated not far off facing one another ; they laughed and clapped their hands and seemed to enjoy the position of the terrified man. The female ghost echoed their laugh, and the three spirits seemed as to appreciate the fun vastly. The Burman made another attempt to escape and as none of his tormentors moved he thought he at last had succeeded. He might have been about fifty yards from the apparitions, when he heard a shrill whistle and at the very moment he congratulated himself on his success. A magnificent goat stood in front of him, ready to butt him. He aimed a kick at it, but his foot went through the animal's head without meeting anything solid, and the momentum made him fall on his back, which elicited a loud laugh from the three ghosts who evidently were not wicked, but simply playing a trick upon the poor fellow. The goat had gone near the woman and was being petted by her. Maung Hpo Kin, seeing nothing in front of him tried again to run, when a big dog followed after him, hopping round him and between his legs and through him ; it was another ghost, but as he did not seem wicked, but bent only on frolic, he continued his mad career toward the south gate facing China Street where the tramway runs, followed at a short distance by the headless soldiers, the woman, and the goat. At last he reached the gate and fell near a zayat exhausted and shaking with horror. The dog had left him and joined the others who seemed to be in earnest consultation. The view of the holy shrine towering high in the air in front of him brought to his mind devout thoughts of the Budha and he feebly recited the Act of Faith : I take my refuge in the Budha, and in the Law and in the Clergy. At the first words to his great relief, all the ghostly appearances suddenly vanished. Maung Hpo Kin was not slow in taking to his heels and running straight to his home in West Rangoon. He went straight to bed after having told his experiences, and was ill for some days. This amazing story was heard by the writer in the bazaar from the lips of a relation of Maung Hpo Kin, standing in the middle of an awe-stricken audience gathered near the book-stalls.—"Rangoon Gazette."

## A TRANSACTION IN SHARES.

### MR. HOOLEY AS "AN ANGEL."

IN the King's Bench Division Mr. Justice Bruce and a special jury heard an action brought by Mr William Long, a tailor, of Princess-street, Hanover square, against Mr. James Sims White, Thornton Heath, to recover £1,500 alleged to have been paid under a mistake of fact, or alternatively, for damages for alleged false and fraudulent misrepresentation. The defendant denied the allegations.

Plaintiff's case was that on August 30, 1901, he was induced to purchase, 1,500 £1 shares in the Coruna Copper Company, Limited, by the representations of the defendant that he was the confidential secretary of Mr. E. T. Hooley, and knew it to be a good thing. White said that the shares were the property of Mr. Hooley or his wife ; that he (White) had invested all his property,—some £10,000—in the company. White persuaded him that Hooley was an angel, and that Sir Henry White had acquired 30,000 shares in the company for himself and a further parcel for his Majesty the King. He said that the shares could not be obtained under 20s. each, and then only through his influence with Mr. Hooley, and that they would shortly be at a considerable premium. White told him that Mr. Hooley was not to blame for being under a cloud. The persons to blame were many titled people, who had made lots of money out of Mr. Hooley. Defendant also said that the Stock Exchange was a nest of robbers, who made millions every year out of the public, and that plaintiff should therefore purchase direct from Mr. Hooley. Plaintiff thought if the shares were good enough for Sir Henry White and the King they were good enough for him, and he went with the defendant to Walsingham House and was introduced to Mr. Hooley. He then agreed to purchase 1,500 shares, thinking that he was dealing direct with Mr. Hooley He knew that Mr. Hooly was under a cloud of some kind, but if he had known he was an undischarged bankrupt he would not have gone near him. He paid £500 down, making the cheque payable to the defendant at his request. Mr. Hooley then handed plaintiff a document, signed by him as agent for Mrs. Hooley, addressed to the trustee of the pool, requesting him to hold 1,500 of her shares to the order of the plaintiff. Acting on the advice of the defendant, the plaintiff wrote to the trustee putting a limit of £5 to £20 on the shares. He frequently asked for the certificates, but could not get them, and when the pool expired he made inquiries and found that the shares were valueless—in fact, the whole 1 500 were not worth sixpence, and he knew now that when the defendant induced him to buy the shares at £1 each they were being hawked about at 6s. and less. He went to see Mr. Hooley, who said that he had nothing to do with the matter, and that all the transactions were with Mr. White. Had he known that White was unloading his own shares upon him he would not have taken them

A JURY at Indianapolis, U.S., has granted an injunction restraining a family in a flat from cooking onions. The application was made by the occupants of the next flat, who complained that the onion fumes annoyed them.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### COUNTY CRICKET NOTES.

### PARLIAMENTARY GOLF HANDICAPS.

### NATIONAL WATER POLO CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, MAY 22.

AMONG the matches played at the end of last week chief interest centred in the meeting of Yorkshire and Essex. This was the champions' initial experience in the county competition this season, and it is not too much to say that those hardy optimists in the South who expected to see a deterioration in the quality of Yorkshire's cricket received a rude awakening. Although without Mr. F. S. Jackson and Washington, the batting was as consistent and as sound as ever. The first innings in which every man but one secured double figures, is a sufficiently convincing evidence of that fact. As regards the bowling, the brilliant records of Hirst and Haigh are gratifying proof that both the fast bowlers of the team are already in splendid form. Against them the Essex batsmen appeared impotent. Only Mr. Kortright and Young met that attack with any degree of confidence ; the others were fired out almost before they got a good sight of the ball. How completely the Essex bats men were at the mercy of their opponents may be gathered from the fact that Hirst and Haigh hit the wickets on no fewer than fourteen occasions. Everything, it would appear, points to the continuance of Yorkshire's supremacy among the counties, at least during the present season: beyond that it would be foolish to prophesy. But the younger generation of Yorkshire cricketers promises to carry on the torch of their predecessors with equal confidence and success. In Wilkinson Lord Hawke has secured a very efficient substitute, for Washington. Like Washington—whom Mr. A. C. MacLaren regards as the best left-handed batsman of the day—Wilkinson bats left-handed, and his display against Essex was as satisfactory as it was promising. That he will develop into a brilliant player there is not the least doubt. Another thing in his favour is that he is a great fielder. But that appears to be a sine qua non of admission to the Yorkshire team. Walker, Wainwright—who also played against Essex—is another new man who, both bats and bowls well. He is not related to Elwarl Wainwright, who for so many years did yeoman service for Yorkshire, but he is an all-round cricketer of parts of whom a good deal more will be heard. While such capable recruits are forthcoming Yorkshire's fat years will not be in danger of coming to an end.

Surrey, alas! are just now under a cloud. Nearly a fortnight ago they fell easy victims to Warwickshire, and since then the weather has not permitted them to bring any of their matches to a decisive conclusion. Whether, if the rain had kept off on Saturday, Surrey would have vanquished Worcestershire is doubtful. With all their wickets in hand the Midlanders required 177 to win, and, since Lockwood was away ill, it is quite possible that these runs would have been obtained. Nevertheless, there were some bright patches in Surrey's display in this match, which are gratifying to their followers of the game—and their number is legion—who desire to see the famous old county shake off her misfortunes and restore the glorious prestige of past days. Hayes batted grandly for 102, and Brockwell exhibited some of his old form with both bat and ball. What Surrey badly needs is a strong leader—a man who shall do for his county what Mr. John Shuter did twenty years ago, and what Lord Hawke has done for Yorkshire during the same period of time. Meanwhile in the hour of distress why not ask Mr. K. J. Key to come back to his old place in the eleven? He is still a fine batsman and as a captain he was extremely well liked by his team, and was also a capable commander. In this connection it may be recalled that Surrey secured the championship three times during the six years that Mr. Key was captain. Why not therefore, ask him to come back? The tragic death of Shrewsbury has cast a shadow over the cricket world. The first of professional batsmen, the loss to his county would at any time have been seriously felt, but remembering his brilliant efforts so recently as last season, the deprivation is all the greater. Professional cricketers are now a very numerous body, and on the whole they are a very level-headed, praiseworthy and sportsmanlike community. It is to be remembered, however, that they are always, so to say, before the footlights—ever in the public gaze. Occasionally, therefore, we hear without surprise that the excitement of the arena has disturbed the mental balance of one or a other of our leading players. The cases of Scotton, Briggs, Emmett, and now poor Shrewsbury, are sad examples. Emmett, it is at present confined in the Leicester Asylum, but it is hoped that his indisposition is only temporary, and that he may speedily be restored to his friends. A curious coincidence about Shrewsbury's death was that it occured while Notts were playing Sussex—a county against which many of his most famous scores were made. His stands with Gunn against the Sussex attack will live in cricket history. The abandonment of the match at Brighton on Wednesday was a graceful tribute to the memory of a cricketer who had ever played the game as well as he knew how, and who was, at his best, without a peer among professional batsmen.

Hitherto this season the bowlers have carried all before them, but with the coming of fine summer like weather we are likely to witness a turning of the tables. The batsman will come into his own again. There have been many notable bowling achievements during the past few days, but those of two bowlers stand out pre-eminently. We refer to Hargreave, of Warwickshire, and Barnes, of Lancashire. Hargreave, who visited New Zealand with Lord Hawke's team, resumed his place in the Warwickshire eleven within twenty-four hours of his arrival home, and against Surrey at the Oval he captured fifteen wickets in the two innings of his opponents and won the match for his side. His record for the season up to date reads :—

| O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 149.1 ... | 51 ... | 236 ... | 35 |

Hargreave has laid the foundation of a splendid reputation, and he will henceforth rank among the best of our slow left-handed bowlers. Barnes has played in only three matches for Lancashire, but he has already captured twenty-seven wickets, his figures being :—

| O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 102.5 ... | 42 ... | 189 ... | 27 |

Mr. MacLaren reposes great faith in Barnes, and the latter is proving conclusively that that faith has not been misplaced. Surrey's case is hopeless. Handsomely beaten by Warwickshire, they have now fallen easy victims to Essex. From the first ball sent down on Monday afternoon, the once premier county appeared like a vanquished team. Nor did they ever command confidence in their ability to shake off the impending doom. With the one exception of Hayward the batting was feebleness itself; Surrey's bowling has become a byword, and their fielding a terrible example of how not to do it. The plain truth of the matter is that the men at present representing Surrey are not good enough for first-class cricket. Take away Abel, Hayward, Brockwell, and Lockwood, and what is left? A collection of players not much above the average of a good Saturday afternoon club. It is a thousand pities that this should be so, but the fact remains, and the Surrey authorities must face it manfully. Otherwise we may soon be hearing of a sale of cricketing effects on the historic Oval at Kennington.

Yorkshire polished off Gloucestershire with even more astonishing ease than that with which they last week defeated Essex. It is gratifying to find Brown once again at his best. Last year he made many good scores, but was often uncertain. The present season is still young, but already he has shown that he is still a great batsman. His score

match upon which the eyes of all cricketers will be turned during the closing days of the week is that which began yesterday at Taunton between Somerset and Yorkshire. In both the seasons of 1901 and 1902 Somerset gained the proud distinction of being the only county to humble Yorkshire in the dust. Will the Yorkshiremen turn the tables? By all the evidences of current form they ought to be able to do this without great difficulty. But where Somerset is concerned it is impossible to calculate by rule of thumb. Happily both sides will be fully represented. Yorkshire will have the help of Mr. F.S. Jackson and his presence will strengthen both the batting and the bowling. But one must refuse to attempt a prophecy of the result. Another interesting match which began on Thursday is that between Kent and Knott. For Kent, Mr. C. J. Burnup appeared for the first time in the rôle of captain. As a successor to Mr. J. R. Mason, Mr. Burnup will have a difficult task, but if he proves as good a leader as he is a capable cricketer, his reign will prove a notable one.

The final round of the amateur golf championship was played on Friday. The competitors were Mr. Robert Maxwell (Tantallon) and Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson (Royal North Devon). Maxwell had a magnificent drive to first hole, lying only ten yards off Hutchinson was to the right and, short in pitching and in approach, took five against Maxwell's three. At the second Maxwell got into the rough off his second, and, duffing his third, he played one more on to the green. Hutchinson, making no error, drew level. Pitching dead off the mashie to the third, Maxwell won it in four. The fourth was divided in four, both having capital iron shots, and putting well. The seventh hole was halved in four. Maxwell cut-drove his opponent by twenty yards, but Hutchinson had a grand mashie pitch. Maxwell, however, laid a half-stymie, and the Englishman only got a half, as stated. The eighth went to Maxwell in four, Hutchinson getting into tuft grass off his drive and playing one more to the green. After driving out to bounds, Maxwell halved the ninth and turned one up. The first hole in was divided in four after Maxwell had just stuck on the lip of the hole for a three. At the eleventh, against the wind, Maxwell cut-drove his opponent and had the advantage on the green. Hutchinson failing to get a two yards putt. Maxwell was down in five to six. The latter was now two up. Going to the next hole Maxwell, off his second, landed in the bunker, and Hutchinson managed to reduce his opponent's lead to one. Driving to the thirteenth hole, Maxwell landed in the bunker among some rushes. He recovered splendidly, but Hutchinson had a capital lie, and holed in four to five, and so squared the game. At the fourteenth both approach putts lay about equidistant—so even, in fact, that Hutchinson insisted on measuring the putt after Mure-Ferguson had given Maxwell to play. Maxwell ran down the putt, but Hutchinson failed, so Maxwell was again one up.

The annual Parliamentary Golf Tournament was commenced on the excellent course at Rye on Saturday. Both as an outing and as a friendly competition it was a pronounced success, the only drawback being some rain and wind during the latter part of the afternoon. The entry of 108 was a record. It was made up of a dozen peers, seventy members of the House of Commons, twenty-six of the clerks and official staff of the two Houses of Parliament, and ten members of the Press Gallery. There is no "bogie" competition this year. Two rounds of hole play were got through without a hitch, arranged with five byes in the first round; so that sixteen couples are left for play off the remaining five beats by the end of June. There were a few scratchings, including the Prime Minister, who had been drawn to play with the Hon. A. Littleton, M.P., but over-runs hundred of the entry stated, and the fact that two full rounds were got through says much for the excellent arrangements made by Mr. H. W. Forster, M.P., and by the officials of the Rye Club, who exerted themselves in every way to make the handicap a success. Some excellent golf was played, and the number of close matches spoke well for the handicapping. A large majority of the low handicap men survived the two rounds. Mr. Eric Hambro, M.P., who had drawn a bye, played a strong game. He went round in under 80, and disposed of Sir John Dickson Poynder, a comparative novice with a long handicap, with ease. Mr. A. B. Tennyson (Clerk, House of Lords) who owes 2, also found his way into the third round without great difficulty, though his first match with Mr. H. White ley, M.P., was fairly close. Mr. H. W. Forster, M.P., and Mr. A. J. Robertson (Press Gallery), both scratch men, played well up to their form. The latter had two tough opponents in Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P., and Mr. Skene, whom he only disposed of after severe contests. Mr. Nicholson (Clerk, House of Commons) played a good game with Mr. Forster, M.P., in spite of his recent accident, which cost him an eye, and was only beaten by 4 and 3. Mr. Emsley Carr (Press Gallery) took Mr. A. W. Soames, M.P., to the ninteenth hole before acknowledging defeat; while Mr. Guy Pym, M. P. was only beaten at the twenty-ninth hole by Mr. A. G. C. Liddell (Clerk, House of Lords.) Perhaps one of the best matches was that between Sir Henry Seton-Karr M.P., and Mr. C. L. Arstruther (Clerk, House of Lords). The former given four strokes, only won at the twenty-ninth hole which he did in 4 against a stiff wind to his opponent's 5. Both played on the top of their game, doing the round well under 90 and there was never more than two holes between them at any time. Lord Newton, who played sound golf was three down at the turn to Mr. E. J. Soares, M. P., in his first match, but came in eventually a winner by 1 up. Mr. Marshall Hall, M.P., who is considered to be well in on his handicap, played a strong game, and scored success in both rounds. Mr. Wanklyn, M.P., was, somewhat unexpectedly, put out in the second round by Mr. A. Wyllie, M. P., to whom he was conceding long odds and whose putting was exceedingly good. In the second round Mr. H. T. Anstruther, M. P., had a close match with Mr. Howe Brown (Clerk, House of Lords,) and only defeated him at the 19th hole, as also did Mr. W. Younger, M. P., and Mr. A. B Harrison (Clerk, House of Lords) in their respective matches with the Hon. F. Greville, M. P., and the Earl of Erroll. In the same round Lord George Hamilton, M. P., also took Sir K. Muir Makenzi, House of Lords, to the 19th hole before being beaten. The Rye links in admittedly a fine golfing course and a good test of the game, and possibly this accounts for the large majority of low-handicap men who found their way into the third round. It is interesting to note that three peers, twenty M.P.'s, six officials and three pressmen are left to fight out the remaining rounds of the handicap.

## THE "BOUNDERS."

### CURIOUS SECT OF RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

On the Russian island of Oesel, in the Baltic Sea forty persons have been arrested and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for belonging to the heterodox sect of the "Bounders," a name given to them because they hop about with great energy when the spirit takes possession of them.

They call themselves the children of God, and they are mostly recruited from the Orthodox Greek Church, and also from the Protestant sects on the island. Their divine services are extremely noisy affairs. Those who are weighed down by the burden of their sins lie flat on the ground weeping and shrieking for mercy; while those who feel that their sins have been forgiven then jump high into the air and throw their limbs about till they fall exhausted to the floor. The Bounders abstain from drinking and smoking and their mode of life is blameless, except that their business affairs and their households suffer from the excessive amount of time devoted to religious exercises. They are not popular among their neighbours and recently a number of men forced an entrance into their chapel at Carmel, in Oesel, thrashed all those present and finished up by ducking them all in a pond close at hand.

Russia is the home of curious sects. The Bounders would appear to be allied to the Shakers who have also their origin in Russia. The Doukhobors, who have given so much trouble by their pilgrimages in Canada, were imported from Russia.

## "MARRIAGES ARE MADE IN HEAVEN."

(BY PANDIT SIR NATESA SASTRI, B.A., M.R.L.S.)

It is a firm Hindu belief that every marriage in this world takes place according to predestination. As soon as a female child comes into existence in this world Brahma, the Lord of Creation, picks up the palm leaf on which the fate of a boy already born is written, and joining to it a blank palm leaf for the female child just come into existence, writes on it that that baby shall become the wife of that boy in due course. The two palm leaves are then knotted in their blank ends by a peculiar way, and form the horoscopes of the pair who are to be husband and wife in future when they attain their marriageable age. This is a very strong Hindu notion and the Hindu father, when he undergoes all the hardships of finding a suitable husband for his daughter, will often be heard to exclaim,—"O, I do not know to whom Brahma has knotted my girl. I shall search and find him out." And when he comes across several young men and after rejecting one after another, he chooses one, the father does not at all take the credit for his choice but resignedly says, "This is the young man already chosen by Brahma and all my endeavours till now had been to find him out. Sometimes the bridegroom-elect meets with an accident just a few hours before the marriage, or the marriage contract first made is suddenly broken and the next best person is chosen, and then the celebration of the marriage takes place. Of course these are rare cases. And even then the orthodox Hindu will exclaim with all sincerity that the original selection was not the party meant by Brahma, and that the second choice only was the husband destined to marry the girl. Thus the idea of predestination is a very firm idea among all Hindus, however educated they may be.

To illustrate this ancient belief the following story is narrated:—In the Pandyan country there lived a Princess named Mangaikarasi. She was the only daughter of her father, who was reigning then as King. She was a highly educated lady, but at the same time she was a very queer and self-willed girl. Whenever she left the palace for a drive in the town all the male inhabitants there must make themselves scarce. She must never see any man, as far as her eyes could reach. Anyone who disobeyed this rule was beheaded.

One morning she proceeded with her female attendants to the river Vaigai to bathe. Of course the carriage driver was inevitable and he was one of the party. No other male was to be seen all along the way or at the bathing ghat. The Vaigai is not always a running stream, but baths take place in the springs dug out in the bed of the river. When the Princess finished her bath and came up from the springs she noticed a sage-like person sitting on a prominent sandbank in the middle of the river engaged in knotting together certain long grasses by their ends. Though the sage by his high position deserved all the marks of respect from a Princess, the idea that her toilet orders had been broken was very prominent in her mind, her rage knew no bounds. She despatched the driver to ascertain who the sage was. He returned with the news that the sage was Brahma himself, engaged in his duty of knitting the pairs that had to commence their lives as husbands and wives in this world. Mangaikarasi grew furious. She considered that the sage's reply was a hoax, and to ridicule him to the utmost, etc said to the bandyman:—"Run again, Sirrah, and ask him to whom he has yoked my fate. Take care that you report exactly what he says. Let us fool him to the top of his bent."

On receiving the order the driver ran again to the sage and questioned him to that effect. That holy person, in his turn, grew doubly furious, and taking up two long 'cartha' (reed) grasses he knotted their ends in the very presence of the bandyman and spoke angrily as follows: This is the gross representative the Princess and his other representa you. I have yoked her fate to yours. This is not what I do now. I have done it already on the very day of her birth. I do it again to cure him of her impertinence. So she must in due course marry you. After having spoken thus the sage rose and without caring a bit for the Princess turned his back upon her and walked away.

The tongue of the driver stuck to his palate. How to report the news to the Princess or how to conceal it! He was at the same time a blunt man with a stout sense of duty. So he was returning to the Princes very pensively. The way in which he was returning, and the long face that he had assumed after hearing the sage's reply had already irritated the Princess.

"Wretch did that fool say, sirrah, roared she.

How can I reveal it before your august presence, muttered the servant.

Come, out exactly with what he told you or else I will murder you on this very spot.

Thus thundered Mangaikarasi and the servant seeing no hope of escape most submissively repeated what the sage had said.

When he ceased speaking her anger knew no bounds. The horse whip was near her; she took it up and whipped the man right and left till his whole body began to overflow with blood. He fell down in a swoon. It was now that she saw how cruel she had been with a poor blunt servant. Water was poured on his face and he came back to his senses. Fool! fly away now for your life. You must never turn back. Walk as fast as your legs would carry you and get out of the Pandyan dominions. You to marry a Princess! That fool of a sage said so and you had the audacity to repeat the same. Thank your stars that my anger has subsided and that I permit you to depart.

Of course, the carriage driver thanked his stars, and ran for his life. He never stopped till he reached the very end of the Pandyan dominions. Mangaikarasi commanded her attendants to keep a strict tongue over the whole affair and the whole business was entirely forgotten after a time. The poor bandyman disappeared, we know not where, and reached perhaps a country where he had not to fear the terrible whip. Several years passed away and even the Princess and her fellow attendants who were her confidants entirely forgot the whole episode. The Pandyan King, Mangaikarasi's father, had a long and prosperous reign and died in due course. His only heir was the Princess. But she could not ascend the throne. So the Ministers of the Empire assembled together and according to the rule in vogue decorated the chief elephant of the Palace and placing a garland in its trunk sent it out in search of a successor to the throne. The rule allowed to was that the person on whose neck the elephant threw the garland was to be acknowledged as the due successor to the throne. Of course, he must also marry the Princess and thus continue the Pandyan line. Thus, according to this rule, the Palace elephant was started with the necessary ceremonies. A few chosen Ministers and a regular guard of soldiers and musicians were following it at a respectable distance. Many ambitious young men presented themselves before the beast: but the elephant heeded them not. It was journeying on and on for several days till it almost reached Pitchiopoly. Near the entrance to that city there was a big building, and on its outer 'pyal' a fair young man was sleeping, for the day had not dawned completely yet. The elephant approached that person and garlanded him. At once the musicians of the Pandyan Band began to play. The chosen Minister explained to him the change that had come thus unexpectedly over his fortune. All Royal honours were paid to him at once and he was brought with all formality to Madura.

The other Ministers at Madura, and all the subjects of the Pandyan King, on were highly pleased at the choice made by the elephant. The coronation ceremony was hastily gone through and the wedding rites also formed, in this case, part and parcel of the Coronation ceremony. Mangaikarasi was highly gratified at the very sight of her lord who was so very beautiful and grand in appearance and trankled her stars for her good fortune. The busy day was drawing to a close. The double festivities of the Coronation and the wedding were slowly subsiding. Mangaikarasi was awaiting her lord in the royal bedchamber. After a heavy feast the world was retiring to its necessary rest. The Princess alone was anxiously busy in her bed-chamber, arranging her several musical instruments to regale her lord with music. Sweet-meat of several kinds, fruits of every description, and cupfuls of milk were standing on a neat table near the bed. As soon as the door opened and her lord entered the bed-chamber, the Princess gave him a hearty welcome and taking her seat humbly by the side of her lord regaled him with the best of music. Questions and answers followed afterwards as to the departments of knowledge with which each was acquainted, and the Princess at once concluded that her husband was no ordinary personage, but a profound scholar deeply versed in all branches of learning. The more she thought the more she admired; and the more she heard the more she loved her lord. She had reserved for the last the question as to his parentage, as it would be most impolite to put it at the very beginning of the meeting:—May I know whether my respectable parents-in-law are living. May I know how many brothers and sisters-in-law I have the fortune of owning in this world. May I be made acquainted with the name of the happy village country and Province which had the fortune of giving birth to my lord!" etc., etc.

When Mangaikarasi ceased, her husband smiled and taking off the coat that covered his body replied:—"My dearest Queen, do not you see the scars that have not yet disappeared? I am your bandyman that was your humble servant once. You have not totally forgotten the sage's affair, I suppose. I ran away then and reached Trichinopoly. I was adopted there by a learned mendicant as his son. He was not only my father but my teacher in all the departments of knowledge for the last seven or eight years. Perhaps the sage was right and your whip was what was most wanted, for it drove me away to gather learning and thus to qualify myself as your future husband. I thank you and your whip most heartily and my love to you will never decrease, even by a minute particle for your having mercilessly thrashed me once."

The Princess stood spell-bound. She was, of course, as deep a scholar as her lord. She recognised at once the superior power of fate, and begged a thousand pardons of her lord, whom she sincerely loved for all his low origin. She fell on his feet and shed tears of joy. The whipping episode was hushed up between themselves. Even the handmaids who had witnessed it once were entirely kept in ignorance. Thus the new King and Mangaikarasi had a most happy life, for fate had joined them together and the ways of fate can never be scrutinised. But the royal pair had several occasions to allude between themselves to the whipping incident, and laughed and laughed and loved and loved each other all the more for it. They had several beautiful children and lived for a long time as the happiest pair in this world.—"Madras Mail."

## HIGH COURT.—JUNE 9.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TYEBJEE,
For Judgement.

695,011—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Tekersey Jadewjee and others—Payne and Co.

696,01—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Motiram Jadowjee and another—Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

19,01—Matubhai J and M—Karim Nensee vs Ally Mahomed and Nensey and others—Payne and Co—Part heard.

607,00—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad advance S and N Co Ld vs Lakhemshanker Dewshanker and another—K B Mehta and B K and K.

110,18—Postonjee R and K—The Groculas Cullianjee Cotton Press Co Ld vs Jethabhai Cullianjee and another—Judge low G and N.

127,02—Bhaishanker K and G—Pai Jaikorebar widow vs Jaichurd Kajurchand and another—Mulla and M.

198,7623,01—Ranga and P—Hurdatrai Nandram vs Govind Narayen Jeychand—Payne and Co.

252,9913,01—Kanga and H—Bhaidal Jobarmul vs Govind Narayed Jeychand—Payne and Co.

210,02—Machowji—V Harilal Jamnadas and others vs Hargovandas Jugjivandas and others Matubhai J and M

410,01—Wadia and G—Hirjee Bhograj vs Rowjee Rughunath and others—M B and Nadirshaw.

626,02—Rustomjee P Mehta—Gunput Gyanco vs Bhimjee Radhajee alias Ambroux—D D Romer.

455,91—P Dastoor (a pauper)—Pestonji Bhewba vs Luxman Hitaji.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suit.

8,03—M anakbai J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs Bhagwandas Waljee—Dikshit and D—Part heard.

Long Causes.

67,01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs Mungiram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M—Part heard.

44,02—Matubhai J and M—Bhagwandas Jamnadas vs The Tapidas Varajdas S W Mills Co Ld and others—Inperson.

81,02—Matubhai J and M—Bhagwardas Jamnadas vs Dayabhai Tapidas—In person.

578,00—Wadia and G—Yesjee Anundjee vs Sakarbai widow and others—Nanu and H Payne and Co and Wadia and G.

418,02—Kanga and P—Pai Motibai widow vs Gopinath Jivan Khajee—Smetham B and N.

10,03—Captain and V—Keswolal Kandas vs Rehimtoola Yarbhai—Unwalla and P.

21,01—K B Mehta—Bai Amba widow vs Damodar Umersey Tyabji and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice ASTON.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

583,01—Tyabji D and Co—Sukharund Gurmukhrai and others vs Nyrundas Jotermull and others—Scrafji and J.

645,02—Edgelow G and W—Bhugwardas Bhowanbhoy vs Shridham Gopirlalh.

666,02—Dixshit and D—Dr Luxmon B Dharayalkar vs Govind Sadkoji Bot.

03—Mulla and M—Mareckshaw Pestonji Colabewalla and others Kruchshaw Dadabhoy Karanjia—Wadia and G.

152,03—Kanga and P—Surjimal Hurrardari vs Balkishan Shobhai and others.

155,03—Bicknell M and M—Jeyaraysan Toolchand vs Gokul chand Hurdyalwiz and another.

160,83—Captain and V—Mirali Sorji vs Soollanal Abba—In person.

169,03—Little and Co—Sakebhoy Habitoola and others Chaganlal Mathooradas and others—Little and Co for postponement.

181,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Kanji Dewji and others vs Premjiwandas Vajiram.

193,02—Thakoredas and Co—Karimal Haji Mahomed and others vs Currimbhoy Oosanbhoy and others.

194,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Assanjee Madowji vs Hariram Dowji and others.

195,03—Crawford B and Co—Pandurang Ravji Dhorabji and others vs Vithal Bothia—Jamsetji and R.

197,03—B Ragaways—Jonadhar Bhaskerji vs Gorvaldhan Gopal Soni and others.

200,03—Wadia and G—Jethabhoy Dhavji and another vs Govindji Viram and others.

203,03—Tyabji and Co—Tooldas Gober and others vs Bai Maneckbai and others.

21,8,03—Nanoo and H—Vijbhukandas A Naran and others vs Kiserwan alias Dawkabai—Edgelow G and W.

219,02—Payne and Co—Nawab Mahomed K Khan vs Mirzaali bin Mirzamshomed Shekman and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

230,03—Mulla and M—Morwanjee Hormusjee Katrak vs Jagarmal alias Shegrom Sevajee.

240,00 Payne and Co M M Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani vs Khoja C Cassum Mistri.

243,(3—Bicknell M and M—Makardas Purshotumdas and others—Madgaokar as fast as your legs would carry you and get out of the Pandyan dominions. You to marry a Princess! That fool of a sage said so and you had the audacity to repeat the same. Thank your stars that my anger has subsided and that I permit you to depart.

250,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Waghjee Bechur and others vs Kuverjee Khimjee and another.

255,03—Payne and Co—Joshi S Gopaljee vs K Burjorjee Cricket—Edgelow G and W.

256,03—Smetham B and N—William Watson and another vs Thomas Henry Pearce—Nanu and H.

257,03—Payne and Co—Mirja Mamed Hajee Jan M Chotani vs J Maneckjee Contractor.

258,03—M H Mody—G Jayedeo and others vs Mulchand Rambilas.

260,03—Nanu and H—J Maneckjee Toddiwalla and another vs J Ardeshir—Wadia and another.

268,03—Mulla and M—T J Strangmanjam vs Harriram Deojee.

273,03—Mulla and M—Varjiwandas vs The Hage Mills Ld.

Undefended New Long Causes.

76,03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassum Aba and Co.

77,03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassum Vamid.

79,03—D Romer Grace Ekzana Forster vs Robert Forster.

111,03—Balkrishna V N K Venoodal widow vs Shanker Yeshwant Mayaker.

112,03—Matubhai J and M—Hurgowandas Juggiwandas vs Masumbai widow and other.

147,03—Jamsetjee and R—Heerjee Bhojraj vs Jamnabai widow.

157,03—N N M—Cama Bijnath Gamalidas and others vs Bai Sadacore widow.

165,03—Payne and Co—Syed Hoosein Syed Nubusa and others vs Syed Balabhai Syed Abdool and others.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

3,03—In person—Tarabai widow vs Chandrabhagabai widow and others—Unwalla and P.

6,03—In person—Goolbai Nowrojee Ichhaporia and others vs Ruttunbai widow.

7,03—In person—Jurbut Purbut vs Damjee Kutchra and another.

8,03—In person—Tarabai widow vs H S Kshimkar—Daphtary and F.

Undefended New Long Causes.

115,03—Smetham B and N—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Aria vs K Tejbhoy and others.

174,03—Crawford B and Co—H Visram and others vs Veerjee Jeave another.

182,01—Bhaishanker K and G—Ramand and another vs S Dhanalali.

THE Rev. E. L. Dowd, of Jeffrson, Pennsylvania, has publicly announced that he will wed the most successful solicitor of church funds in his congregation. The minister is anxious at one and the same time to clear off a church debt and secure a business-like partner.

AT Frianley the funeral took place of Mrs. Shara Jones, the last of the nurses who went through the Crimea with Miss Nightingale. Mrs. Jones, who was eighty-four, was buried, according to her expressed wish, with the badge given her by Miss Nightingale, bearing the words "Miss Nightingale, Scutari Hospital."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD and the officers of the Channel Squadron were entertained at luncheon by the chairman of the Port and Docks Board at Dublin. Referring to the growing sympathy between England and the United States, Lord Charles said that sympathy should be extended by every means in their power for the protection of their mutual trade interests.

IN consequence of adverse criticism on the part of the Wellington (Somerset) Town Council on the action of the fire brigade at a recent fire, when considerable damage was done to three houses in consequence of the firemen being unable to obtain a proper water supply, all the firemen, including the captain, have resigned, and the town is now left without the services of a fire brigade.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## SIMLA HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE Horse and Dog Show held on Saturday at Annandale was a most success fulfunction, and judging by the large number of entries, especially for the horse show, and the great variety of superior class animals exhibited, the show had every justification. The weather was warm, but this did not prevent a very large gathering, embracing nearly all Simla society being present. Lady Curzon was present all through the afternoon, taking the keenest interest in the proceedings and at the close of the show Her Excellency distributed the prizes to the winners with that charm and grace that is peculiarly her own. We saw many high class horses in the various classes, and the task of the judges in apportioning the awards was no light one. The Dog Show was not an equal success; the exhibits were not as numerous as one would have hoped to see in Simla, but some of the prize-winners were valuable and very high class dogs. The following is the prize list:—

HORSE SHOW.

Chargers, including walers, country breds and Arabs.—First prize, General Sir Locke Elliot's Australian Krosntadt; second Major Maxwell's Australian English Lord. There were eleven exhibits, of which the winner was quite in a class by itself.

Ladies hacks, over 14-2, to be ridden by ladies.—First prize, Miss Madden's Australian Bronze Wing ridden by owner; second, Major Cowper's Australian Melbourne, ridden by Mrs. Morgan. There were fourteen exhibits, all very fine horses.

Ladies' hacks, 14-2 and under, to be ridden by ladies.—First prize, Miss Teague's Australian Passing Cloud ridden by owner; second Colonel, Birdwood's African Peter; third prize Colonel Morgan's country-bred Kiaora. There were twenty-eight exhibited, and the judges had a difficult task in making the awards from among ten of the best.

Country-bred ponies, 14-2 and under.—First prize, Colonel Morgan's Macquet second, Major Walker's Sillyloo; third, Mr. Sydney Frith's Starlight. Of the fourteen shown there were several excellent one besides the winners.

Arab ponies, 14-2 and under.—First prize, H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Brigand second; Colonel the Hon E. Baring's Granite II highly commended Mr Connolly's Kilfinane and Mr. Oppenheims Albemarle, There were twenty shown including many very taking animals.

All horses, over 14-2—First prize, Major Cowper's Australian Melbourne; second Miss Madden's Australian Bronze Wing highly commended, the Viceroy's Australian China. There were seventeen shown.

English, Australian, and Cape ponies, 14-2 and under.—First prize Colonel Morgan's New Zealander Kiaora second Captain Peacock's Australian Australia; highly commended Colonel the Hon. E. Baring's Australian Toss. There were 29 paraded.

Children's ponies.—There were eighteen ponies paraded ridden by their juvenile owners some of the ponies being of high class; notably those of the Misses Irene and Cynthia Curzon Miss Cuppage Masters Shakespeare, Rundle, and others. All the Ponies got first prize rosettes and their owners received delectable prizes.

Ordance mules.—Both prizes went to No. 5 Mountain Battery.

Polo ponies that have been played at Simla this season—First prize, Colonel the Hon. E Baring's English mare Dora; second, Major Maxwell's Arab Sheen. There were seventeen entries, mostly very high class ponies.

Jumping competition for horses—First prize, Mrs. Buck's Australian Herald, ridden by owner; second, H. H. The Kour Sahib of Patiala's Australian Flying Dutchman, ridden by Lord Suffolk; third, the Earl of Suffolk's New Zealander Jericho, ridden by owner. There were eighteen competitors, and though others performed very well, notably Major Maxwell's English Lord, Mr. Oppenheim's Record, Colonel Athertons Karnal, and General Elliot's Kronstadt Mrs. Buck's horse was superbly ridden and elicited most admiration. The judges had no difficulty in awarding the prize Harald is the horse ridden by Major Maxwell whenhe read the proclamation at the Delhi Durbar.

Jumping competition for ponies,—First prize, Major Grimston's Australian Grey Mist III, ridden by captain Holden; Major Mercwether's Australian Monday ridden by Captain Dobbin, and Colonel Kennard's Australian Baron Treck, ridden by owner, tied for the second prize. There were twenty competitors, of which Passing Cloud Golden Girl, Doctor Syntax, Starlight and Josephine ridden respectively by Captain Peacock, Mrs. Buck Mrs. Walker, Captain Peacock, and Colonel Kennard performed most creditably The three prize winners were asked to ride another trial and Grey Mist again preformed faultlessly and won the first prize.

Best Horse in the Show.—General Sir Locke Elliot's Kronstadt.

Best Pony in the Show.—Major-Grimston's Grey Mist III.

THE DOG SHOW.

The following is the prize list:—

Any large variety.—First prize, Major Marker's Australian greyhound Nell; second, Mrs. Buck's Great Dane Mona. Six competed.

Terriers, other than fox-terriers.—First prize, Mr. Hodson's Irish Danny; second, Sir E. Ellis's Aberdeen Jock. Ten were shown.

Fox-terriers, smooth.—First prize, Captain Wigram's Avon Monitoo; second, Mr. Lampard's Pioneer Mess. Five were shown.

Wire-haired fox-terriers.—First prize Captain Wigram's Noti; second, Mr. Connolly's Vic. Only three were shown.

Retrievers, setters, Spaniels.—First prize, Mr. Devenish's cocker Spaniel Globe Jet; second, Major Rundle's cocker Spaniel Mistress Ruby. Seven were shown. Mistress Ruby lost the first prize owing to a defective coat but she is a beautiful creature.

Collies and sheep dogs.—First prize, Mrs. Yielding's collies Mickie; second, Colonel Birdwood's Beluch dog Chaman. Five were shown. Mickie is a very high class.

Poodles.—First, prize Major Barow's Zou Zou; second, Mrs. Cowper's Raggles. Ten were shown.

Dachshunds,—First prize, Mrs. Joenes's Warrior; second, Mr. Schwaiger's Sir Roger. Only six were exhibited.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor General is pleased to declare that the Editor of the "Imperial Gazetteer for India" shall have the privilege of private entree to Govt House.

The services of Mr B P Standen C I E of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept with effect from the 10th May 1903.

M C B Baldock Merwara Battlion, is appointed with effect from the 8th May 1903 to officiate as Sec to the Board of Examiners Calcutta during the absence on leave of Lieut Col G S A Ranking I M S or until further orders.

The services of Lieut N S Wells I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Capt D H F Cowin I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Peruvian Vice-Consulate at Calcutta has been raised by the Govt of Peru to the rank of Consulate and that with the sanction of H M's Govt, the Governor Genl in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr Frederico Voigt as Consul.

Mr F C Fabricius Consul for Denmark at Rangoon resumed charge of his office on the 23rd April.

Capt C E Lusrd Indian Army a Political Asst of the 3rd class and Supt Imperial Gazetteer Central India is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 11th June 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr C G Watson of the Indian Civil Service is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Political Asst of the 2nd class and is posted as Asst Commissioner of Merwara with effect from the 5th May 1903.

With reference to Notification No 902-G dated the 25th May 1903 the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr William W Masterson as Consul for the United State of America at Aden has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

Major P J Lumsden Indian Medical Service (Bengal) an Agency Surg of the 2nd class is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Agency Surg of the 1st class and as Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Lieut Col J C Fullerton M B I M S or until further orders.

Capt W E Scott Manorief M B Indian Medical Service (Bengal) is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surg of the 2nd class and is posted as Agency Surg in Kota and Jhalawar with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut Col A M Crofts C I E Indian Medical Service an Agency Serg of 2nd class (seconded) and Residency Surg in Gwalior and Medical Officer to His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days with effect from the 6th June 1903 and is also granted furlough for one year nine months and nine days under articles 260 and 308 (b) of the Civil service Regulation in continuation of the privilege leave.

Lieut Col H M Temple Indian Army a Resident of the 2nd class is posted on return from furlough as Political Officer with Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan.

Mr J S Chakravarti Asst Accountant Gen Bengal is granted privilege leave for twenty days with effect from the 2nd of May 1903.

Babu G C Ray is appointedto officiate temporarily as Deputy Auditor Gen with effect from the 12th of May 1903.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col (temporary Col) H Goad to be Director-General Army Remount Dep with effect from the 1st April 1903.

The appointment of Veterinary Lieut E Brown Army Veterinary Dept to the Army Remount Dept will have effect from the 4th April

## THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

Monday.—The barometer has fallen briskly at the foot of the north-west Himalayas and in Berar and the surrounding districts. It has risen slightly in Malabar and Ceylon, and has been steady or has changed by only small amounts elsewhere. Light showers have fallen in Burma and north-east India, but showers have been more numerous on the west coast and in the south of the Peninsula. Shillong and Bellary have received one and a half inches, Berar and Cochin two, and Mysore one. Conditions are gradually becoming more favourable for thunderstorms on the West Himalayas and thunderstorms may occur during the day in Berar and the Central Provinces. Only local showers are probable in north-east India, but showers may increase in Burma. The mean temperature during the past 24 hours was in very large excess in the area of the falling barometer in Berar and the surrounding districts.

## THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Company's steamer Nasseri, Captain T. S. Mylchreest, which arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, reports having experienced fresh W.S.W. to W.N.W. winds with S.W. swell.

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 8TH JUNE.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Rate per hour. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Humidity, 8 A.M. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date. | RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire | 29·859 | E | 10 | 91·3 | 77·2 | 78 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·11 |
| Jask | 29·5·6 | NW | 4 | 97·8 | 70·6 | 38 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·25 |
| Muscat | 29·5·6 | NW | 4 | 97·8 | 70·6 | 38 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·25 |
| Aden | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lahore | 29·557 | NW | 4 | 110·4 | 87·4 | 32 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·16 |
| Sirsa | 29·563 | I | 6 | 108·3 | 85·1 | 42 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·14 |
| Delhi | 29·577 | Calm | 4 | 109·2 | 90·7 | 37 | ... | 0·12 | — 0·15 |
| Agra | 29·590 | Calm | 4 | 110·0 | 89·0 | 40 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·16 |
| Cawnpore | 29·583 | E | 4 | 111·0 | 87·0 | 32 | ... | 0·29 | — 0·19 |
| Allahabad | 29·583 | E | 3 | 112·1 | 87·2 | 25 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·43 |
| Jhansi | 29·593 | NW | 3 | 113·4 | 93·2 | 31 | ... | 0·2 | — 0·24 |
| Jacobabad | 29·608 | Calm | 3 | 115·3 | 86·1 | 13 | 0·13 | 0·13 | + 0·13 |
| Karachi | 29·664 | WSW | 11 | 95·4 | 84·8 | 73 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·10 |
| Joypore | 29·634 | WNW | 7 | 111·2 | 86·2 | 29 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·11 |
| Ajmere | 29·639 | W | 7 | 108·4 | 88·5 | 38 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·09 |
| Deesa | 29·668 | SW | 3 | 104·8 | 81·6 | 62 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·04 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·688 | W | 5 | 107·3 | 83·2 | 52 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·15 |
| Bhuj | 29·681 | W | 14 | 101·3 | 76·3 | 3 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·13 |
| Jamnagar | 29·699 | WSW | 18 | 99·1 | 77·2 | ... | ... | 0·00 | — 0·01 |
| Dwarka | 29·691 | W | 14 | 99·4 | 81·3 | 81 | ... | 0·0 | ... |
| Rajkot | 29·708 | W | 8 | 108·4 | 76·2 | 70 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·20 |
| Bhavnagar | 29·709 | S | 9 | 106·7 | 81·5 | 65 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·44 |
| Veraval | 29·736 | W | 12 | 88·1 | 88·8 | 78 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·10 |

## NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE King presented the South African medals to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 17th Lancers and 1st Batn. Black Watch in the park at Dalkeith on Wednesday, the 13th ult. The Black Watch were conveyed by special train from Edinburgh to Dalkeith Station, which was reached about 10 o'clock. They numbered some 650, Lieut-Colonel Duff being in command. The squadron of 17th Lancers arrived by road from Piershill under Col. Haig, C.B., A.D.C. It was a few minutes past eleven when the King and Queen, attended by their suites and by Sir Archibald Hunter, issued from the palace, the band of the Black Watch playing the National Anthem as His Majesty took up his position. The presentation of the medals was proceeded with at once, the Lancers being the first to pass before the King. After the Lancers came the men of the Black Watch, of whom about 430 received the decoration. About a dozen men of the Royal Artillery, Gordon Highlanders, and Army Service Corps also received the medals. The whole ceremony occupied about half an hour. At the conclusion of the presentation His Majesty left the awning under which they had stood and advanced to the line of troops, whom he addressed in the following terms:—It gives me great pleasure to present to the men of the respective regiments the medals which they have won in South Africa. I am well aware of the admirable manner in which both regiments have behaved. They have shown their old spirit, and I hope they will always continue to show it, and that that spirit will increase and grow in the British Army. I hope you will maintain the high position you have attained in the Army and always do your duty to your Sovereign and to your country. The King then returned to the awning, whence he watched the march past of the troops to the music of the band of the Black Watch.

The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Major-General Sir Henry Hillyard, Director-General of Military Education and Training, visited Aldershot on 12th ultimo. Lord Roberts, a local correspondent writes, was met at the station by Lieut-Gen. Sir John French and the Army Corps staff. A guard of honour of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, with the band and the regimental colour, was in attendance. Accompanied by an escort of the 13th Hussars, the Commander-in-Chief rode through the town to the high ground by Cesar's Camp, where he was able to obtain a bird's-eye view of the plain where the troops were engaged in the ordinary routine of training. He then rode to Beacon Hill, where artillery were being exercised in field movements in conjunction with other batteries of their arm respectively posted on Beckbury Plain, Cesar's Camp, and Ravine Heat, the Howitzer Brigade Division being at the last-mentioned place. At Jubilee Hill he saw the infantry of the 2nd Division practise the attack. Riding from here to Long Hill and Miles Hill, he witnessed the cavalry brigade exercising in the valley. Lord Roberts paid particular attention to the new method of tethering horses in sections of fours without the necessity of leaving a man in charge. From here he proceeded over Norris Bridge to Ball Hill, where the Yeomanry school was being exercised. Before proceeding to the Royal Pavilion to lunch with Sir John French, he paid a visit to the Royal Garrison Artillery camp at Puckridge Hill. In the afternoon the Commander-in-Chief proceeded in a motor-car to the Ash Ranges, where cavalry and infantry were undergoing musketry training. After visiting several of the ranges Lord Roberts proceeded to North Camp Station and left for London shortly after four o'clock.

The Duke of Connaught presented the South African medals to the officers and men of the 1st Batn. King's Own Scottish Borderers and 1st Batn. Royal Irish Fusiliers at Holywood, Belfast, on Tuesday, 12th ult. His Royal Highness on arrival was received with a Royal salute when the ceremony at once began. First of all Distinguished Conduct Medals were presented and afterwards the South African medals. After the ceremony the Duke complimented the men on the excellent service they had rendered in South Africa. They represented two very distinguished regiments, and he hoped they would maintain the honour of those regiments, not only in barracks but in the towns where they were stationed. He was pleased to make their acquaintance and to be in a position to distribute war medals and he was sure the King in his forthcoming visit to Belfast would be very glad to meet two such famous regiments, who had so bravely upheld the honour of their Sovereign and country. After lunching with the officers the Duke drove to the Soldiers' Home in course of erection at the end of the town, and laid the foundation-stone. The home will cost about £3,000, and will be similar to the institutions of a like nature which have been erected through the instrumentality of Miss Sandes in various parts of the country. The Duke of Connaught said that before laying the foundation-stone he wished to express his great regret at the absence of Miss Sandes. No words of his could express adequately how he and all the officers in his Majesty's Army appreciated the good her homes had done.

The officers who received invitations to attend the Court held by their Majesties at Buckingham Palace on the evening of the 8th ult. were:—Gen. Sir J. Graham, Hon. W. H. Herbert, Sir Ian Hamilton, R. Mackenzie, Plumer, R. Simpson, and Sir C. Shute, Cols. B. Bennett, Bridge, Clifton, Brown, Baldock, Sir G. Campbell, Bart., H. Daniell, Mwart, Trench Gascoigne, Tempest Hicks, H. S. J. S. Horne, Kemmis, Kitson, Hon. H. Lawrence, H. L. W. Lawson, Stewart Mackenzie, Sir Howland Roberts, Bart., Spence, and White. Majors Hon. H. Anson, H. Barclay, O. Boulton, Hon. C. Bruce, D. Phillips Chapmen, H. Chads, C. Colvin, Hon. H. S. Davey, F. Gore, A. L. Lever, Grant Macpherson, Macfarlan and Swinburne. Captains W. S. Beaumont, G. C. Buxton, Challenor, Chamberlain, G. Cooper, A. Christopher, Hon. C. Coventry, Hon. W. Dawnay, R. Dashwood, F. D. W. Drummond, de Courcy, Hamilton, Langworthy, Lee, R. Melkisjohn, W. A. Nicholson, Paulet, Perceone, Ponsonby, Rickman, J. E. Shaw, Saunders, Talbot, Tufton, Charles Vereker, and Wombwell.

With the launch of the Commonwealth at Govan, on Wednesday, 13th ult., the first of the "King Edward VII." class took the water. The naming ceremony was performed by the Marchioness of Linlithgow. The "Commonwealth" has a displacement of 16,350 tons, and is 425 feet long with a 78 feet beam. The indicated horse-power of 18,000 is developed by four-cylinder triple-expansion engines, which are supplied with steam by combination boilers, two-fifths cylindrical and three-fifths Babcock and Wilcox. She is the first vessel in the British Navy to have her ten 6in. guns protected by an extended battery instead of by casemates, while the shields for her large 12in. guns are to have thicker armour than has been given these guns in any previous vessels. A noteworthy feature of the Commonwealth also is that she is the first vessel to be launched which will be completed ready for the Fleet Reserve at the contractors' works. Speaking at the luncheon after the launching, Sir William Pearce, of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, said that the Commonwealth was the largest vessel ever built on the Clyde, and that she had so far been built at a record rate, having taken the water ten months after the laying of her first keel-plate. Mr. Rodgers, of the Admiralty, in his speech mentioned a curious fact. The Commonwealth, he said, had been built so quietly that when she was launched there were two birds' nests in her hold.

Many naval officers when they leave the Service take up some position in another department of the public service, and one of these, Captain Robert Pitman, R.N., who is shortly retiring from the Board of Trade, has thus seen fifty-four years of service. He joined the Royal Navy in 1849, and was in constant active employment until the year 1874, when he was placed on the retired list. Shortly after he accepted the post of Chief Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine Officer of the Board of Trade. Captain Pitman is perhaps best known for the campaign he organised against crimping, and the scheme for the transmission of seamen's wages. It is, perhaps, needless to say that both have been attended with excellent results, and have been of inestimable benefit to the seamen. Nor is it only to London that his sphere of work has been confined. Cardiff, Liverpool, Glasgow and Hull in Great Britain, and Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg on the Continent, have all been brought under the working of the scheme so far as British seamen are concerned. Captain Pitman has accomplished excellent work during his tenure of office and he leaves with the regret of all who have been connected with him to take what is a well-earned and doubtless much-needed rest.

The question of the disposal of the wounded in naval warfare under modern conditions has never received the attention from the medical faculty and others that it undoubtedly merits, although the importance of the question has never been disputed. The lecture delivered by Dr. Philip Randall, late R.N., at the Royal United Service Institution, is therefore all the more interesting. In his opinion every fleet should have attached to it one or more ships entirely devoted to and specially fitted out for hospital duties, flying the Geneva Cross, and complying in all respects with the terms of the Geneva Convention and those of the Hague Conference. These ships should be provided with as many large and roomy boats as as could be possibly carried, and seize every opportunity in the action for collecting the injured and transporting them to the hospital base. Among those who followed in the discussion the consensus of opinion seems to be that the only thing possible to be done for the wounded in an action was to render first aid and let them lie where they fell until after the action. There would be less danger in that than in moving the men about in open boats with shot and shell flying around.


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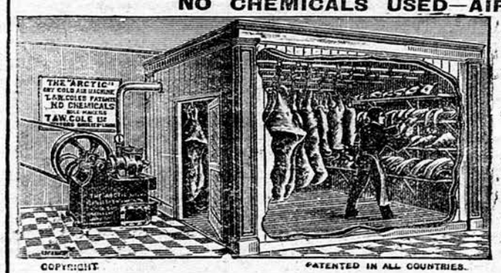

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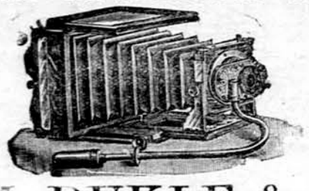

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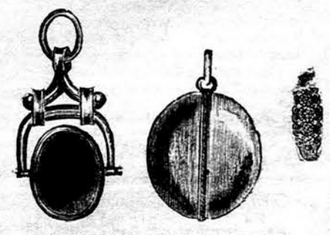

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